



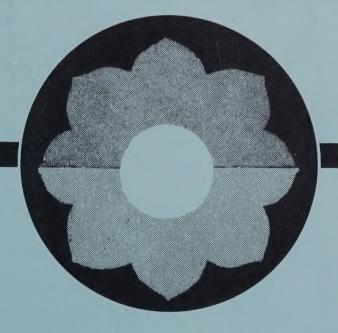




9th Infantry Division

Fort Carson,

Colorado





Major General HARRY P. STORKE Division Commander

Maj. Gen. Harry P. Storke, 51, is a native of Baltimore, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. in 1926.

His first Army assignments were with the 2d and 16th Field Artillery Regiments at Fort Bragg, N. C. He then entered the Field Artillery School at Ft. Sill, Okla., from which he graduated in 1931.

In 1934, he became assistant professor of military science and tactics at Iowa State College in Ames. In 1938, he was assigned to the 17th Field Artillery Regiment at Bragg and a year later became an instructor in the English departments at West Point.

After the start of World War II, Gen. Storke reported overseas to the II Corps, with which he served in Sicily and Italy as artillery commander. Later he was named deputy chief of staff of the II Corps in Italy, and then Chief of Staff of the Vienna, Austria Area Command, Finally he was named deputy Vienna Area commander for military government,

Gen. Storke became artillery officer of the First Army at Governors Island, N. Y., in 1946, and deputy chief of staff for operations of the First Army in 1947.

He entered the National War College in 1947, graduating in 1948. Then he became assistant to the director of the Joint Staff, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, In 1949, he was named a member of the staff of the Standing Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and in 1950 executive of the U. S. Deputy Representative of the NATO standing group.

In 1951, Gen. Storke was appointed commander of the III Corps Artillery at Ft. Lewis, Wash., and soon thereafter was given the additional duty of deputy camp commander and chief of staff at Camp Desert Rock, Nev., test site of the Atomic Energy Commission.

In 1952, the general was designated director of the spring exercises (Desert Rock IV) and commander of Camp Desert Rock, He left this assignment after the eighth atomic explosion at the Nevada test site, and went to the new station of the III Corps Artillery at Ft. MacArthur, California.

After a short appointment as acting commander of the III Corps he returned to Europe to become deputy joint chief of staff for operations of the newly formed U. S. European Command until being named commander of the 1st Division Artillery.

Gen. Storke became assistant chief of staff for logistics at Headquarters, U. S. Army Europe, in 1954, and served in that capacity until becoming commander of the 9th Infantry Division.

Among his awards and decorations are Legion of Merit, Bronze Star medal and Army commendation ribbon.

HEADQUARTERS 9th INFANTRY DIVISION Office of the Commanding General Fort Carson, Colorado

You are now members of the finest military team in history — — the United States Army — a team which won liberty for the American people and has successfully defended that liberty ever since.

Through the training which you have received here at Fort Carson you have come a long way in fulfilling your obligation of citizenship by becoming a superior soldier on this superior team.

You have spent long hours becoming skilled in doing the things that every good soldier must know how to do. You have worked extremely hard at the many basic tasks in which a superior soldier is expert.

Your splendid spirit and rapidly acquired professional ability have earned for the 9th Infantry Division the high praise of visitors and inspectors alike.

I commend you for your effort and enthusiasm and urge you to continue, wherever you may go, whatever your assignment may be, to serve at this same high level of efficiency and morale.

To each soldier of you: good luck.

H. P. STORKE Major General, USA

IP Storke

Commanding



Brigadier General
JAMES F. AMMERMAN
Assistant Commander
9th Infantry Division



Brigadier General MERVYN M. MAGEE Commander Division Artillery

History of the 9th Division - - "The Old Reliables"

Morocco Tunisia Sicily Normandy St. Lo Rhur Pocket

To the soldiers of the 9th Infantry Division these names are as real as the steel-grey of the guns they shoulder. For these names comprise the formidable record of the 9th – the Old Reliable.

The men in this division may not have fought these battles, but you can be sure they know the story of troops which battered and hammered their way across the sands of Africa, the hills of Sicily and into the hordes of enemy defenders on the European continent during World War II.

In July, 1956 the 9th Division celebrated its 38th anniversary as a "combat-ready combat-proven team". Its history stretches back to July 1918 at Camp Sheridan, Ala., when present units of the 9th saw action during World War I campaigns.

The 39th Infantry, the Falcons, saw action on the battlefields of France as they joined in the Aisne-Marne offensive which proved to be the turning point of WWI and eventually cleared the way for Allied victory.

The whole division was reactivated on August 1, 1940, and began training for its World War II role at Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Elements of the 9th began leaving for the North African Theater of Operation in late 1942.

Major combat achievements include spearheading the invasion of North Africa and Sicily, cutting off the Cotentin Peninsula in France and reducing the Ruhr Pocket.

The Division was the first across the Rhine.

The Old Reliables first went into action on November 8, 1942, when the 39th Regimental Combat Team landed at Algiers, the 47th Team hit the beach at Safi, Morocco and the 60th smashed into the beach at Port Lyautey, Morrocco.

While the 60th was fighting at Maknassy, Tunisia, the remainder of the Division moved to El Guettar, attacking the enemy on the Gafsa-Gabes axis in order to relieve pressure on British forces to the south.

In following weeks, the Division continued its steady drive toward Bizerte. On May 7, 1943, its troops rolled through the city to mop up final resistance in Tunisia.

Next came Sicily, where, on August 9, it went into action at Troina. Three days later, one element had reached Floresta and another had occupied Badazzo, keypoint of the enemy's last defense before Messina. The Division remained in position until August 20, when it was officially announced that the enemy had been defeated in Sicily.

Leaving the island in November of 1943, the 9th went to England to train for the invasion of France, landing in Normandy on D-Day, June 6.

The 39th saw action first, capturing Quinneville. Following that the Division drove across the Dueve River, reaching the east coast near St. Lo, D'Ourville and Barneville on June 17.

Through the 9th's efforts, the Cotentin Peninsula had been cut off. Next the Division turned north toward Cherbourg, seizing Octeville and capturing the senior army and navy commander of the Cherbourg area.

By July 1, the Division had cleaned up the Cap de la Hague, Later that month, it spearheaded the St. Lo breakthrough and joined the chase which closed the Falaise Gap.

Swinging eastward, the 9th moved across the Seine at Meluen to Chateau-Thierry and, on September 2, 1944, laid claim to being the first allied unit to begin the liberation of Belgium when a unit entered Momignies.

On September 5, the Old Reliables crossed the Meuse River and entered Germany south of Toetgen. The months of October and November were spent battling through Saarlautern and hammering the German forces.

A hard battle was fought near Aachen before the winter offensive on Monschau Forest. After relieving the 99th Division, the 9th beat back the enemy's major effor in that sector.

March 1945 found the Old Reliables helping the 1st Division mopping up resistance in Bonn. Later that month the 9th was one of the first divisions in the Remagen bridgehead area—crossing the Wied River near Hopper.

The next month it surged forward again, cutting the Cologne-Frankfurt autobahn at several points and taking the walled city of Zulpich. In perhaps its greatest test of driving power, the 9th successfully reduced the

Ruhr Pocket.

The 9th moved into the line and thwarted a major Germany attempt to break through the pocket which had bottled up thousands of enemy troops.

The Division worked constantly on shrinking the Ruhr Pocket in the closing days of the war, freeing 900 slave laborers from five countries with the capture of Sinu on the Dill River. The 9th was assigned to Ingolstadt, Germany, at war's end.

Among the awards and decorations awarded to individual soldiers were: five Congressional Medals of Honor, 66 Distinguished Service Crosses, one Legion of Merit; one Distinguished Flying Cross; 1855 Silver Stars; 2455 Bronze Stars for heroism; 3570 Bronze stars for meritorious service and 126 Air Medals.

Duing the course of the campaigns of World War II, the 9th Infantry Division suffered 4581 personnel killed in action, 16,961 wounded in action and 750 missing in action. During the war, the 9th captured approximately 130,000 prisoners.

Distinguished unit citations were awarded the 1st Battalion of the 39th for action on June 28, 1944, near St. Jacques de Nehou; the 2nd Battalion of the 39th for action July 11 and 12 at Le Desert, France; the 2nd Battalion of the 47th for action June 21 to 26, 1944, at Cherbourg, France, and the 3rd Battalion of the 47th for action during its drive on Cherbourg and the Hague Peninsula from June 21 to 26, 1944.

The 9th Division Today The Mission - Training

The 9th Infantry Division's basic combat training mission is manifold. It required the undivided attention and cooperation from the trainee as well as an unprecedented attention to duty by the cadre instructors.

The primary objective of the training program is to develop a superior trainee-graduate, well grounded in all phases of the instruction received, and well prepared for efficient and honorable service as a soldier.

The basic combat training program is highly concentrated and carefully developed to train a skilled soldier in the Atomic Age. The course of instruction covers 36 major subjects - from map reading to machine gun firing - all are important to the modern fighting man.

The training is divided into eight 44-hour segments for a total of 372 combat training hours. In addition, each trainee receives a 20-hour period of instruction and orientation prior to commencing the combat training.

Major emphasis is on complete mastery of the M-1 rifle, basic weapon of the infantry soldier. A total of 86 hours of instruction and training - including the entire third week - is devoted exclusively to the M-1 rifle.

Thirty-nine hours are spent on physical conditioning and dismounted drill. Squad tactical training is taught for 16 hours. Sixteen hours are spent in familiarization and firing of the light machine gun.

During the seventh week the trainees are taken into the field for a bivouac. While in bivouac, instruction is given in technique of fire, squad tactical training, firing of the rocket launcher, and running of the close combat indoctrination course.

Among the other subjects occupying the busy trainees during the two month training cycle are carbine firing, night firing and night vision, bayonet drill, guard duty, first aid, camouflage and concealment, battle indoctrination, map reading and use of the compass, signal communications, inspections, code of conduct and military justice, to name but a few.

Three tests are given during the cycle to evaluate the effectiveness of the training and the progress made by individual trainees. Included are two hour physical training tests and a final proficiency test in general subjects and weapons firing. The firing of required courses with individual and crew-served weapons, in effect, constitute practical tests.

All instruction at Fort Carson is conducted by carefully selected and well-qualified instructors. For the most part, these men are combat veterans of the Korean War, many of them saw action in World War II.

The training system stresses that personal contact between the instructors and the trainee will foster a better understanding of the mutual problems of each. Often during the evening hours, the squad leader can be found in informal "bull sessions" with members of his squad.

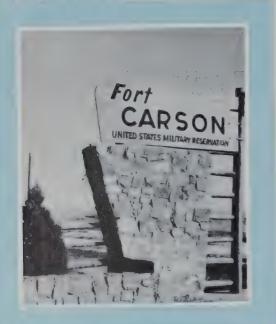
Company commanders and platoon leaders are available to answer the trainees questions and to give guidance on any problem he may be confronted with.

Since all instruction is conducted by the cadre, they must be well-grounded in all phases of military instruction. They know that if their men have the right equipment and assimilate the instruction, they would, if necessary, be able to take their unit into combat. They are given responsibility and authority commensurate with their position and thus develop leadership and command ability.

A most important objective of the training program is the development of esprit de corps and team spirit. The program is designed to produce in the trainee a sense of identification with his unit; a sense of belonging. This is accomplished by keeping the unit together during the entire training period. Competition between units is encouraged and the trainee is taught pride in self and unit.

Everyone from the Commanding General to the individual squad leader is dedicated to the task of seeing that the individual trainee receives the best of instruction and leaves Fort Carson a superior trainee - graduate.

The trainee is also called upon to do his part to the very best of his ability. If the trainee applies himself diligently and learns well the lessons taught he will look back on his Fort Carson service as a most rewarding period. He will leave Fort Carson with the conviction that he has been a worthy member of the finest group of soldiers in the world - - a member of the 9th Infantry Division, "An Old Reliable."



Fort Carson's

Treasured

One month after Pearl Harbor, ground was broken on the site that was to become known as Camp Carson. The reservation, 16 miles long, north and south, and varying in width from two to seven miles east and west, consisted of rolling Colorado prairie hugging the Rocky Mountains. Dotted about the approximate 60,000 acres were grazing cattle and prairie dogs. The ground was originally purchased by the city of Colorado Springs and sold to the government for \$1. In honor of the region's almost legendary hero, the camp was named after Brig. Gen. Christopher Carson, better known as Kit Carson.

In May, 1942, Col. Wilfird M. Blunt accepted a group of headquarters and service buildings in the still-unfinished post and Camp Carson was officially on the map as an Army installation. Two days later, Maj.

Gen. W. H. Gill arrived with a group of officers who set up the organization and, on July 15, 1942, activated the 89th Division.

Originally chosen by the Army because of its ideal training location — due to the topography and weather — Camp Carson was to serve as training headquarters for two more divisions, the 71st and the 104th, in addition to numerous smaller units. These included mule packers, engineers, WAC's, tank battalions, decontamination units, airborne engineers, and mountain troops. All told, 104,165 men trained at Carson in the World War II period.

While the troops were busy fighting the war, the Carson Hospital Center, which was at one time the largest in the country with over 9,000 patients, was busy helping wounded men to regain their health. During the Battle of the Bulge, hundreds of wounded were flown directly from Europe. With a 1,000 bed capacity and 11 square miles of floor space, the hospital has treated nearly 60,000 patients since 1942.

Late in the war, trainees dwindled and were replaced by German prisoners, 10,000 of whom were guarded at Carson.

After the war, the post became the summer home for mountain troops who wintered near the ski slopes at Camp Hale, a sub-unit of Camp Carson located 150 miles away, near Leadville, high in the Rockies. The 39th and then the 14th Regimental Combat Teams took over during that period. At the same time, the 4th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack) continued its training with mules. The invasion of Korea saw hundreds of soldiers leave for the Far East, while thousands more poured in for basic training. The 14th was changed to a training unit and the 196th Regimental Combat Team was brought in for training before moving to Alaska. The 313th Engineer Construction Group soon arrived, and the 40th Field Artillery Group was formed early in 1951.

During the Korean War period, Camp Carson was commanded by Brig Gen. Walter W. Hess, Jr., and then, after his retirement, by Brig. Gen. George V. Keyser. After the retirement of Gen. Hess and prior to the arrival of Gen. Keyser, the post was commanded by Col. Edward L. Strohbehn. By this time the capital value of the post had risen to \$933,000 dollars.

In July, 1951, a Separation Center was established on the post. Since then more than 17,000 enlisted reservists, national guardsmen and draftees have been separated from the service, and an additional 3,000 men, rotated from the combat zone, have been reassigned through the center.

The Korean War also fostered the establishment of a Blood Donor Center at the U. S. Army Hospital in September, 1951. Voluntary donations from troops stationed on the post and by civilians through the Colorado Springs chapter of the American Red Cross accounted for more than 11,500 pints of blood for use in Korea.

The summer of 1951 also marked the departure of the 196th Regimental Combat Team, a South Dakota National Guard unit, for Alaska where it participated in Operation "Totem Pole." In addition, the 14th Infantry Regiment, less personnel and equipment, was transferred to the Far East Command, and former members of the 14th were assigned to the newly activated 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

During that year, Camp Carson played a major role in the rehabilitation of Ft. Riley, Kansas, which suffered an estimated \$7,000,000 in flood damage. Also in August, 1951, "The

Heritage

Korean Story" was filmed at Camp Carson. In the spring of 1951 a five year revegetation program was undertaken for the rehabilitation and the reestablishment of 5,000 acres of ground used by the military installation.

Since the Korean War started, 37,222 men have trained at Camp Carson. Almost 30,000 men have been processed through the Separation Center. During 1952 and 1953, major units stationed at Camp Carson included the 5022 ASU Special Troops, 40th Field Artillery Group, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, 313th Engineer Construction Group, U. S. Army Hospital, Mountain and Cold Weather Training Command, and the Army Dog Training Center.

In the winter and spring of 1954, Camp Hale, Carson's sub-unit, was the scene of the Army's annual winter exercise. Entitled "Operation Ski Jump," the exercise included use of the 511th Airborne Regiment from Ft. Campbell, Ky. Valuable information on winter warfare and the testing of equipment was gained from the exercise.

Early in 1954, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment was ordered moved to Ft. Knox, Ky., along with the 547th Field Artillery Battalion. At the same time, the 537th Field Artillery Battalion was ordered to Ft. Sill, Okla.

With the closing of Camp Atterbury, Indiana, due to an economy move, the 31st Infantry "Dixie" Division was transferred by rail, truck and private auto, to Camp Carson. Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins, commander of the "Dixie" Division, was made commander of Camp Carson replacing Brig. Gen. Keyser, who retired.

Redesignation ceremonies in June, 1954 converted the 31st Division to the Eighth Infantry Division. Colors of the 8th were moved to Carson and the 31st was returned to National Guard status.

Camp Carson officially became a Fort and a permanent installation in August, 1954 with redesignation retroactive to July 1.

Gen. Collins who retired in August was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold who left Carson in September to command the III Corps at Fort Hood, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Sherburne assumed command of the mile-high post until a month later when Maj. Gen. John G. Van Houten came from Germany to become its commanding general.



Colorado Springs, heart of the ...

Pikes Peak Avenue



Peterson Field

Pikes Peak Area



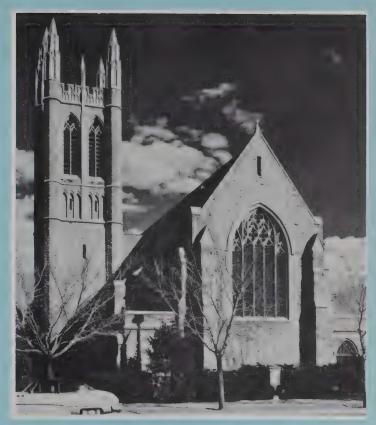
Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun



Panning for Gold

Colorado Springs is the center of one of the most fabulous resort areas in the world. Here may be found almost any form of outdoor recreation known. In this area there is the mighty Pikes Peak, towering more than 14,000 feet, it can be scaled in season by automobile and cog railway and the year 'round by foot. Other attractions to be found in this area are the Garden of the Gods, Manitou Springs, Cave of the Winds, Ute Pass, Cripple Creek and Victor, Gold Camp Road, Rampart Range, Cheyenne Mountain, the remarkable Will Roger's Shrine of the Sun, Prospect Lake, Seven Falls, and so it goes, so many in fact that you will have a difficult time deciding which to see first.

By all means plan a trip to Colorado Springs itself, a city known for its lovely homes and beautiful churches. You will also want to visit the Fine Arts Center and of course the future home of the Air Academy.



One of Many Fine Churches



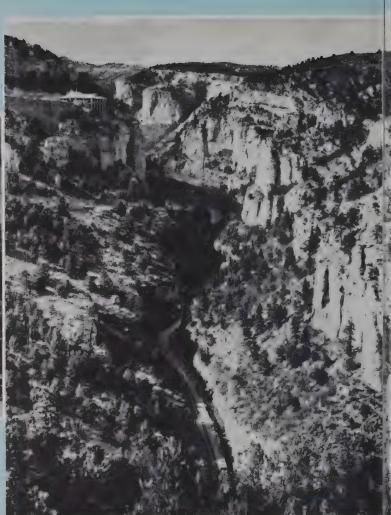
Broadmoor Hotel



Garden of the Gods



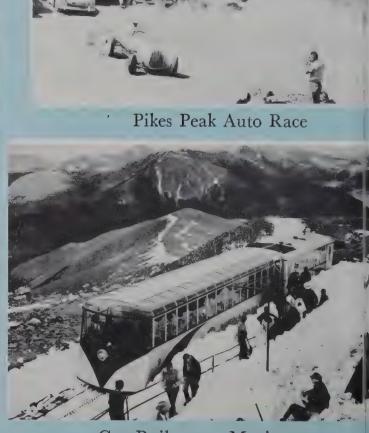
Fine Arts Center



Cave of the Winds Drive



Trout Fishing



Cog Railway at Manitou



39th Infantry Regiment

Colonel
JAMES B. LEER
Commanding Officer

On July 18, 1918, the Falcons of the 39th Infantry saw action on the battlefields of France as they joined in the Aisne-Marne offensive which proved to be the turning point of World War I and eventually cleared the way for an Allied victory.

Fighting Falcons slashed through the Cresnes Woods, assaulted over the Vesle River, cracked into St. Mihiel, and crashed through the Meuse-Argonne, History was in the making, as was the conclusion of the first Great War.

The regiment returned to the US in 1919 and was deactivated in 1921. But by the late summer of 1939 the continent of Europe was neither peaceful or quiet. For here once again a German military autocracy was on the march.

And then came the "day of infamy" at Pearl Harbor, putting the US at war with an enemy whose legions virtually encircled the globe,

The 39th was given a special mission: That of securing the northern coast of Africa, thereby safeguarding the Mediterranean link in the Allied life-line to the Middle and Far East. The 39th was part of the force charged with the accomplishment of this mission.

On November 8, 1942, the men of the 39th hit the beaches near Algiers, secured the Maison-Blanche Airport, and moved into the city. Their next orders were to guard the Allies' life-line connecting Algiers and Tunisia. But the 39th wasn't a waiting outfit, for it was soon on the move again. With hammerlike blows the Falcons soon had in their grips El Guettar, Djebel Lettouchi, the Sedjeane Valley, Jefna, Ferryville, and the Lake of Bizerte.

On to Sicily in July 1943, the Falcons ramrodded into Castelvetrano and Cerami. Cited for its action at Cerami, the 39th went on to add new laurels at Troina and Pandazzo. Sicily soon was in the hands of the Allies.

Headquarters 39th Infantry



Lieutenant Colonel
ARTHUR D. VON ROHR
Executive Officer

Back to England for the big show-Normandy. On D-Day plus four, the Falcons were in the thick of it. On June 12, 1944, the

39th launched a powerful attack that swept through village after village until the key German position of Quinneville fell to the mighty power of the Falcons. The 39th had slashed through dogged defenses over a distance of 12 miles in two days in its race to the sea.

The Cherbourg Peninsula was sealed off, Cherbourg itself fell, and the 39th liberated the first large city in France. The battle for the Cotentin Peninsula, the battle of the Hedgerows, the St. Lo breakthrough, Falaise Gap, the Marne River, Chateau Thierry and the famed Belleau Woods were pages in the history of the Fighting Falcons in France.

The 39th moved northward to seal the Mons pocket, and east-ward into Belgium. The assault over the Meuse, the Dinant Citadel, Villiers le Temple, Terwagne, and Louveigne added new laurels to the Falcons.

The long and costly drive through the Huertgen Forest was next on the list for the 39th. The remarkable holding power of the Falcons will always be remembered in the tales of the Von Rundstedt offensive, By New Year's Day 1945, the Falcons were again on the move and spearheading the race to the Rhine.

Next the ledger of the 39th Infantry was the glories of the Remagen bridgehead, the action that, in the words of German General Jodl, hurt the enemy more than any other single action of the war. Plunging into the Harz Mountains and the Ruhr Pocket the Falcons advanced. VE-Day saw the 39th continuing forward living the immortal words of its great leader, Col Paddy Flint: "Anything, Anytime, Anywhere, Bar Nothing".

Col J. B. Leer is present CO of the Falcon regiment.



PAUL J. ROWAN S-1



Captain
E. T. WESTCOTT
S-2



GORDON C. JUNG S-3



Major RAY STIEFF S-4



Lieutenant Colonel DAVID S. McCURDY Assistant Executive Officer



1/Lt. GERALD L. COOLEY Courts and Boards Officer



2/Lt. ELWYN D. WELLS A & R Officer



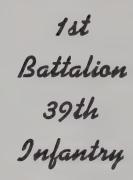
C.W.O. GEORGE W. BOYD, JR. Assistant Adjutant



M/Sgt.
JAMES H. SCALES, JR.
Sergeant Major



Lieutenant Colonel
LAURENCE A. JOHNSON
Battalion Commander





Major GEORGE R. THIGPEN Executive Officer



Captain WILLIAM WESNOUSKY Adjutant



Major CARL E. WINDAUGH S-2 & S-3



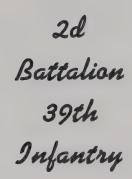
Captain VERNON B. INGRAM S-4



M/Sgt. WILLIAM C. DAY Sergeant Major



Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE R. MITCHELL Battalion Commander





Major MARTIN L. V. MERCHANT Executive Officer



Captain
CARL A, PRUETT
Adjutant



Major DIXON C. ROGERS \$-3



Captain
GEORGE M. GLEASON
S-4



1/Lt. WILLIAM A. HOOKWAY Assistant S-3



M/Sgt. CHARLES L. McQUERRY Sergeant Major



Lieutenant Colonel GILES H. KIDD Battalion Commander





Major
ROBERT A. SONSTELIE
Executive Officer



Captain ENNIO M. COLON S-1



Captain HOWARD F. BOWE S-2



Major RUSSELL G. JONES S-3



Captain BERNARD E. GALVIN S-4



M/Sgt, EMMET D, BETTY Sergeant Major



60th Infantry Regiment



Colonel
HAROLD B. MANGOLD
Commanding Officer

Present-day members of the 60th Infantry still point with pride to the brillant combat record compiled by their regiment over 38 years ago in World War I. When the hard-hitting Go-Devils successfully crossed the Meuse River in what had been termed by military experts as "impossible," General Pershing heaped further honors on the 60th by referring to the action as "One of the most brilliant feats in the history of the American Army in France."

Reactivated at Ft. Bragg, N. C., on Aug. 1, 1940, the unit received its World War II baptism of fire on the beaches at French Morocco. The regiment went on to capture its objective—the Djebel Goussa hill mass dominating the main German railroad supply line near Station de Sened, Africa, From this strategic position the Go-Devils continued on the flanks of the 47th RCT on its drive to Bizerte, crushing Rommel's war machine, the Afrika Korps,

The Go-Devils next landed in Sicily as part of a combat team supporting the 1st Division. Handed an assignment to capture the key town of Troma, the 60th crossed almost impassable terrain in complete secrecy to gain its objective.

Pursuing the Germans, the 60th captured Monte Camolato and finally Floresta and Basico. On August 14, 1943, the Go-Devils, advancing near Monte Pamanazzo, were ordered to hold their position. Shortly thereafter the Sicilian campaign was over.

Six days after the Allied invasion of France, the 60th got into its first action on European soil during World War II. Together with the 39th Infantry, the troops were given the order to march

Headquarters 60th Infantry



Lieutenant Colonel
CHARLES A. WHITCOMB
Executive Officer

to St. Colombe, France.

It was here the 60th Infantry, in particular the 2d Battalion, achieved epic results. Driving hard against its objective, the 2d Battalion completely outdistanced the rest of the Division.

For a time it was believed that they were lost, Actually, they had overrun the German defenses in the face of murderous tire and cut the main highway to the northwest, Instead of withdrawing, they set up a bridgehead on the Douve River and held their position for seven hours until the rest of the Division caught up.

On March 7, 1945, the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen was captured and the 9th Division began the job of crossing the mighty Rhine. The Germans commanding the heights overlooking the bridge poured tons of artillery shells down on the Americans.

It took the regiment more than 24 hours to cross. But the bridgehead was established—through blood and guts and determination of the 60th—and now all that remained was the race across Germany.

On April 26, at 1830 hours, a patrol of the 60th contacted elements of the Russian Army—the East and West fronts were joined. It marked the end of the Third Reich and the end of battle for the fighting Go-Devils.

Col Harold B, Mangold is commanding officer of the Go-Devils, who are stationed at FORT CARSON



Major C. H. FERGUSON S-1



Major RAYMOND GESELL S-2



ERNST Major SHUMACHER S-3



JOHN L. RHODES S-4



1/Lt, TEDDY G, HOLLOWAY Assistant Adjutant



M/Sgt. JOHN SCHNEIDEN Sergeant Major



Lieutenant Colonel WARREN A. MINTON Battalion Commander



Captain JAMES H. JACOBS S-1



Captain ROBERT C. McCULLOCH S-4

1st Battalion 60th Infantry



H. A. VAN HOUT S-3



M/Sgt. W. R. WRIGHT Sergeant Major



Lieutenant Colonel LEO W. MANNING Battalion Commander



Major FELIX W. STANLEY Executive Officer



Captain
CHARLES B. WAGNER
S-3

2d Battalion 60th Infantry



JOHN S, McLEOD S-1



M/Sgt WILLIAM J. SCHMIDT Sergeant Major



Lieutenant Colonel DANIEL RACHAL Battalion Commander





Major LINCOLN CLARK Executive Officer



Captain ROBERT KAISER S-1



Major GEORGE MURRAY S-3



Captain CLARENCE MUNSON S-4



M/Sgt.
JAMES A. LITTLE
Sergeant Major

34th Field Artillery Battalion



Just two years after their redesignation and activation in 1940 the 34th Field Artillery Battalion was rolling across Tunisia in pursuit of the German Army. Their destination was Kasserine Pass, where they were to engage in one of the greatest artillery battles in history.

The 9th Divarty was preparing to hold desert maneuvers nearly 800 miles away from the main objective in Rommel's rush across Africa—Tebessa. It seemed impossible for the artillery to reach it in time to stop the Nazi war machine. But the column started rolling with the 34th FA leading the way.

Through snow, rain, and over treacherous mountain roads the column made its way, sleeping only occasionally and eating on the run.

The Nazis struck with everything they had-tanks, infantry, airplanes; but nothing could silence the guns of the 34th. Losses were tremendous, but Marshal Rommel was stopped. It marked the first time in the history of modern warfare that artillery had stopped combined assault of tanks, motorized infantry, dive-bombers—and also dueled with enemy artillery.

At Trapini, Sicily, the veteran 155m cannoneers of the 34th teamed with the 82d Airborne Division, and helped win the island.

Up through France and Belgium the 34th continued poking holes in the German defenses, Over the Rhine and into the "breadbasket" of Germany the 34th FA kept up its devastating onslaught,



Lieutenant Colonel H. P. RIMMER Battalion Commander

34th Field Artillery Battalion



1/Lt. WILLIAM P. ROBERTS Adjutant



ROBERT J. HYDE



JAMES L. THOMPSON S-3



C.W.O. LAWRENCE R. FREGEAU S-4



M/Sgt.
JAMES R. CARROLL
Sergeant Major



M/Sgt.
JAMES J. NEWMAN
Operations Sergeant

26th Field Artillery Battalion



History

One of the bloodiest battles of the North African campaign—fighting and dying for Hill 369—found cannoneers of the 26th Field Artillery Battalion active participants. This action came shortly after the 26th had first entered combat.

Inexperienced artillerymen watched as German tanks bore down on them in an attempt to silence the 26th's guns. Several guns were knocked out, but the battalion held fast and, in a bloody battle, forced the enemy back and helped capture Hill 369.

Jefna became a stumbling block in the Tunisian campaign and to take it, the 9th Division had to first capture the Sedjenane Valley. It was a slow uphill battle, but the 26th finally captured Hill 382 and leveled every German position in the valley. By May 9, 1943, the Allies were victorious.

In Sicily, the 26th's mission was to support the fastmoving 39th Infantry. Outside Cerami, the combat team ran into stuubborn enemy resistance and rugged terrain, but still managed to capture the city and its surrounding hills.

At Perriers En Beaufice, France, the 39th was cut into two segments with the Infantry battalions to the north and the 26th FA to the south virtually alone and facing overwhelming odds. The Germans thought they had an easy victory in their hands, but the 26th performed magnificently in holding its position.

In Belgium the 26th was warned that an assault across the Meuse River was impossible—it hadn't been done since the days of Napoleon. But on September 4 the assault began, signalling the 26th to take up the challenge of the German artillery. The determination of the Americans began to tell and slowly the Germans withdrew.

The 26th was again in the midst of the fighting at the Siegfried Line. Losses were heavy, but the 26th raced deep into Germany. In December, the Von Rundstedt counter-offensive was shattered by the marksmanship of the 26th Field Artillery and other Divarty units.

Lt. Col. Richard Dresbach currently commands the 26th.



Lieutenant Colonel
RICHARD E. DRESBACH
Battalion Commander



Major ROBERT J. CONNOR Executive Officer





Captain JOHN P. MAHER, JR. S-2



Major JOHN J. BARBENEC S-3



Captain LOUIS E. CHAUSSE S-4



JAMES P. THOMPSON
Adjutant

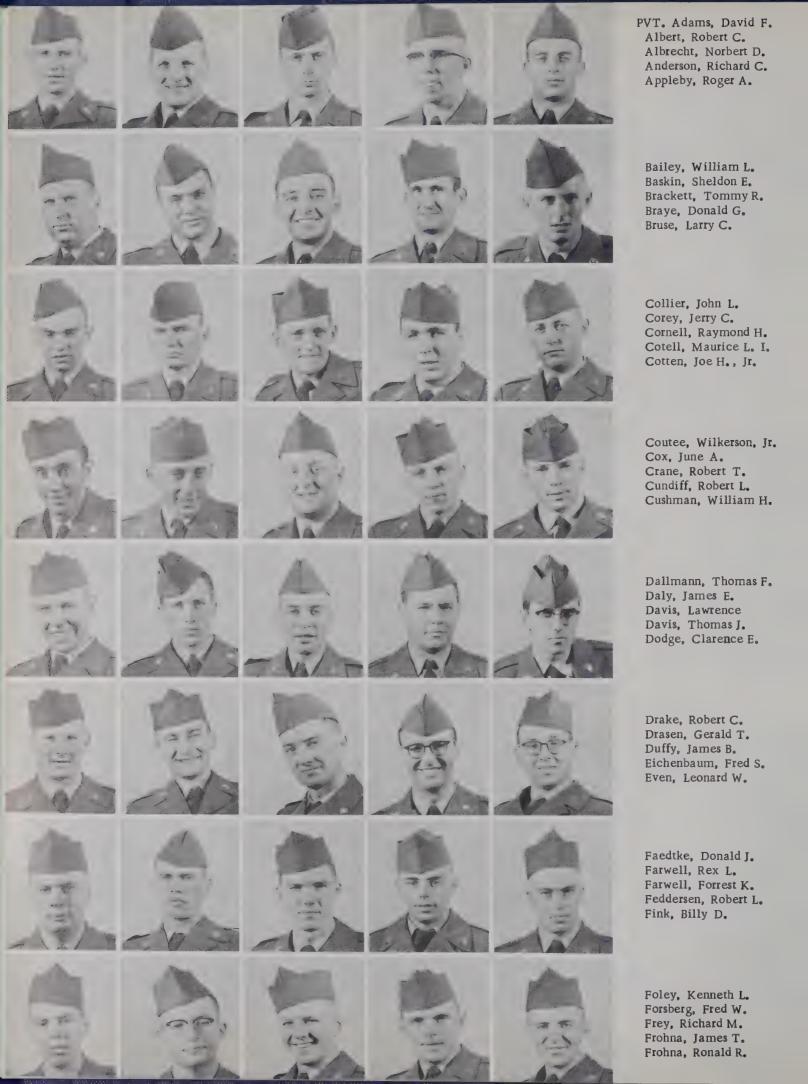


Captain
CECIL T. PARRACK
Asst. S-3



M/Sgt. JOHN A. WADE Sergeant Major





Gargas, Leonard J.
Glisczinski, Donald R.
Goldman, Richard J.
Gross, George W.
Grosshauser, Allen G.

Hammerbach, Robert W. Hart, Joseph M. Harter, Steven R. Heintz, Arthur E. Herrington, Melvin D.

Houda, Richard J. Hruska, Frank J. Jacobson, Steven M. Johnson, Carl W. Johnson, Wayne M.

Kaufman, Arthur A. Kraemer, Ronald Lackey, Fred J. Laman, Russel J. Lang, William J.

Laufenberg, Lyle H.
Lawrence, Joseph, Jr.
Lemke, Clarence A.
Leopold, Donald L.
Lewis, Cleo O.

Lucente, Fred A.
Malone, Kenneth G.
Marolewski, Eugene E.
Marshall, Merle L.
Martin, Jerry D.

Martin, Robert A.
Mason, Carl L.
Mathews, Richard A.
Mayville, Peter K.
McCarthy, James R.

McMorrow, Patrick S. McNally, John F. McParland, Thomas M. Melcarek, John J. Melton, James D.





Stollenwerk, Gerald F. Stone, John M. Strine, Donnie G. Sutherland, Robert L. Swanson, Rodney L.

Tebo, John F. Thornburg, Donald L. Tinder, Odis C. Torrence, Donald A. Trickey, Jerry D.

Trieglaff, Larry A. Tse, Paul Uzzle, Rex H. Vogelsang, William, Jr. Volden, Gerome T.

Walkowski, Richard R. Wagner, Wayne R. Wallner, Theodore N. Weber, Robert J. Weist, Glenn E., Jr.

Wendlick, Donald L. Whited, Keith K. Williams, Melvern Wilson, Charles B. Wilson, Larry L.

Winner, Carl B. Winter, Roger H. Wittwer, Larry L. Wood, James H. Wood, Melvin C. J.

Wozniak, Thomas J. Wrazel, Frank A. Yappel, John W. Zabel, Donald W. Zager, John E.



Zebrowski, Stanley R.





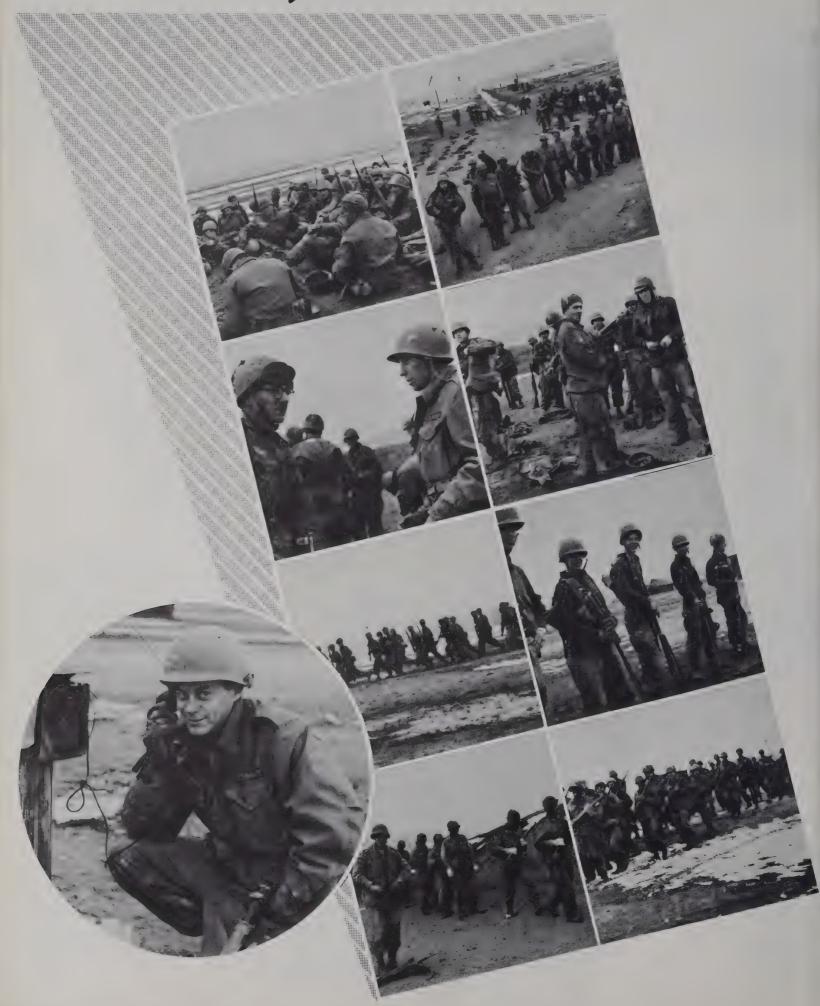


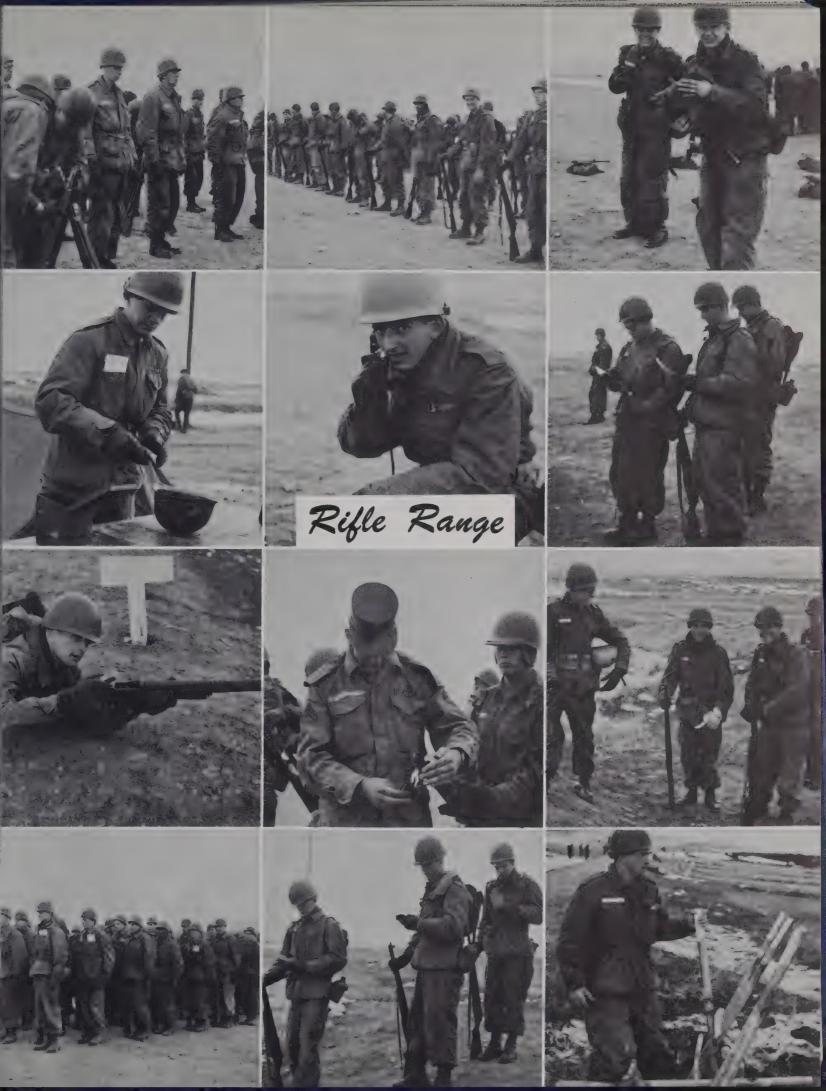




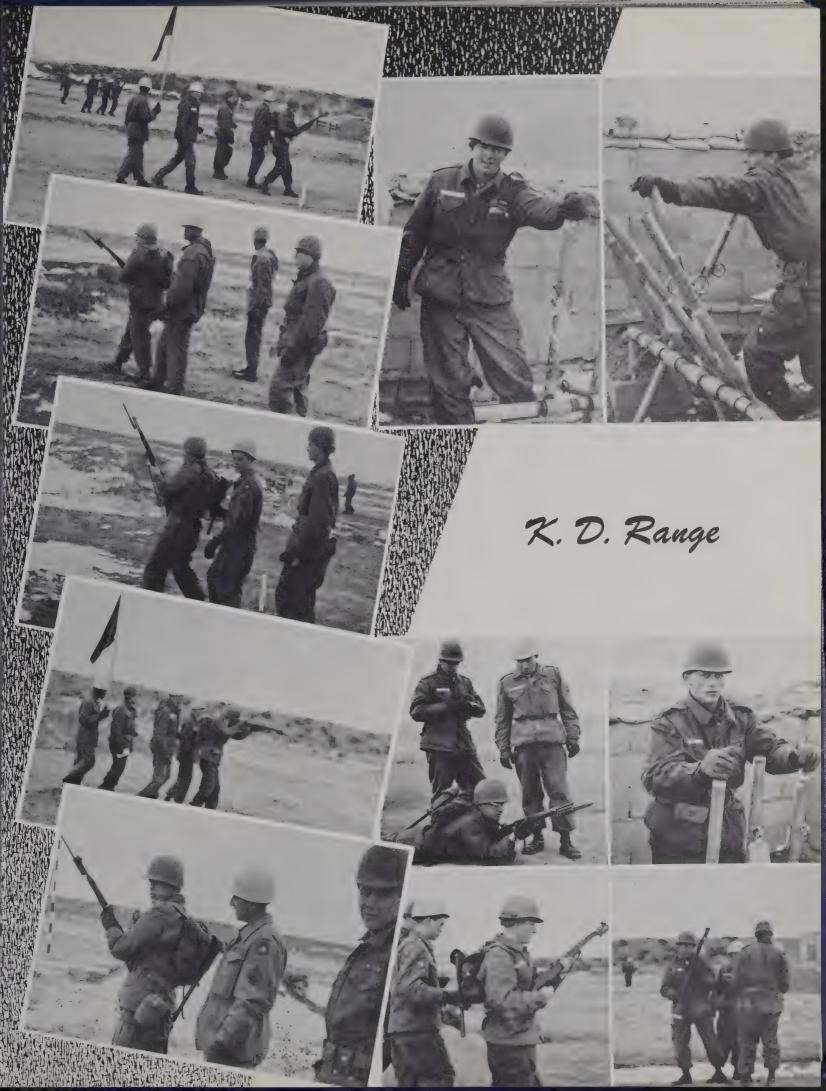


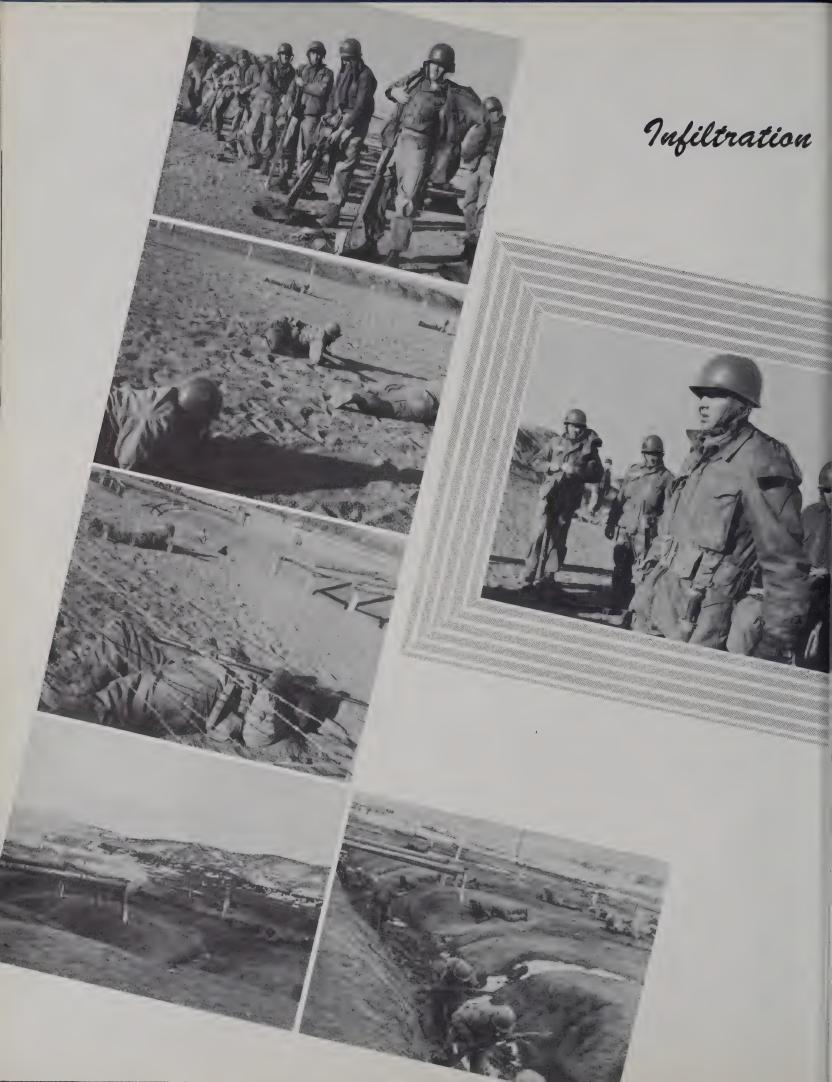
Squad Tactics

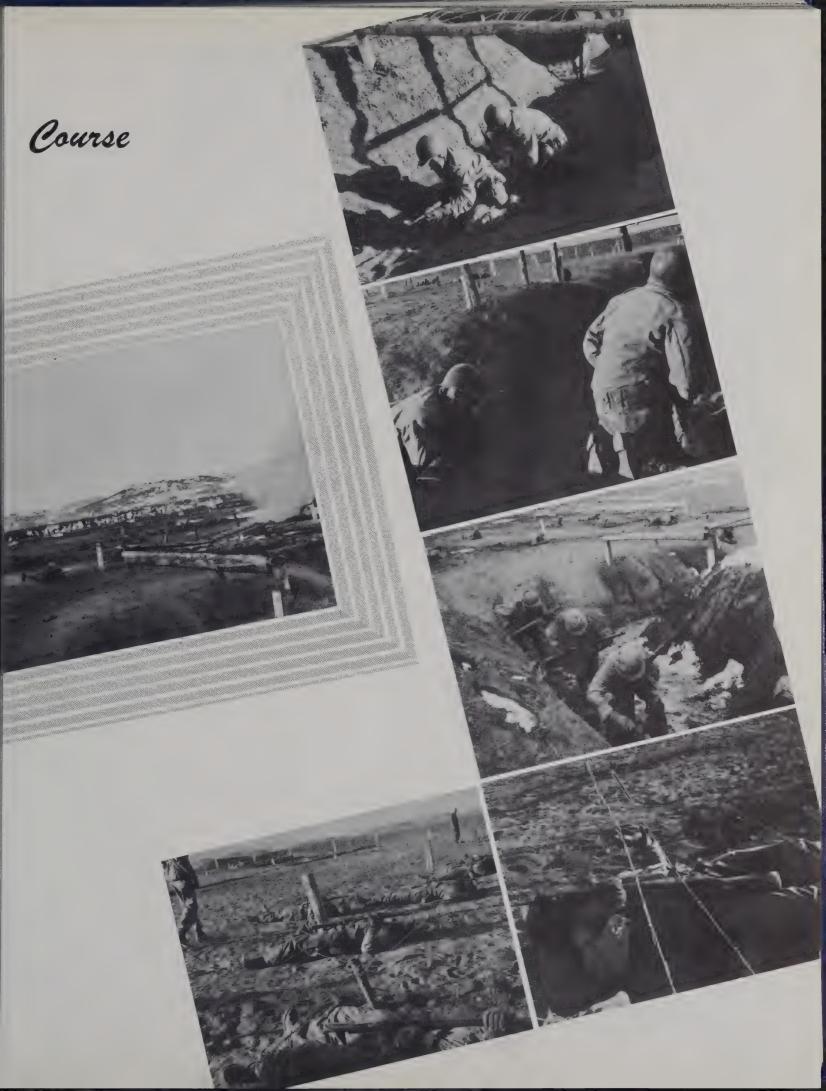


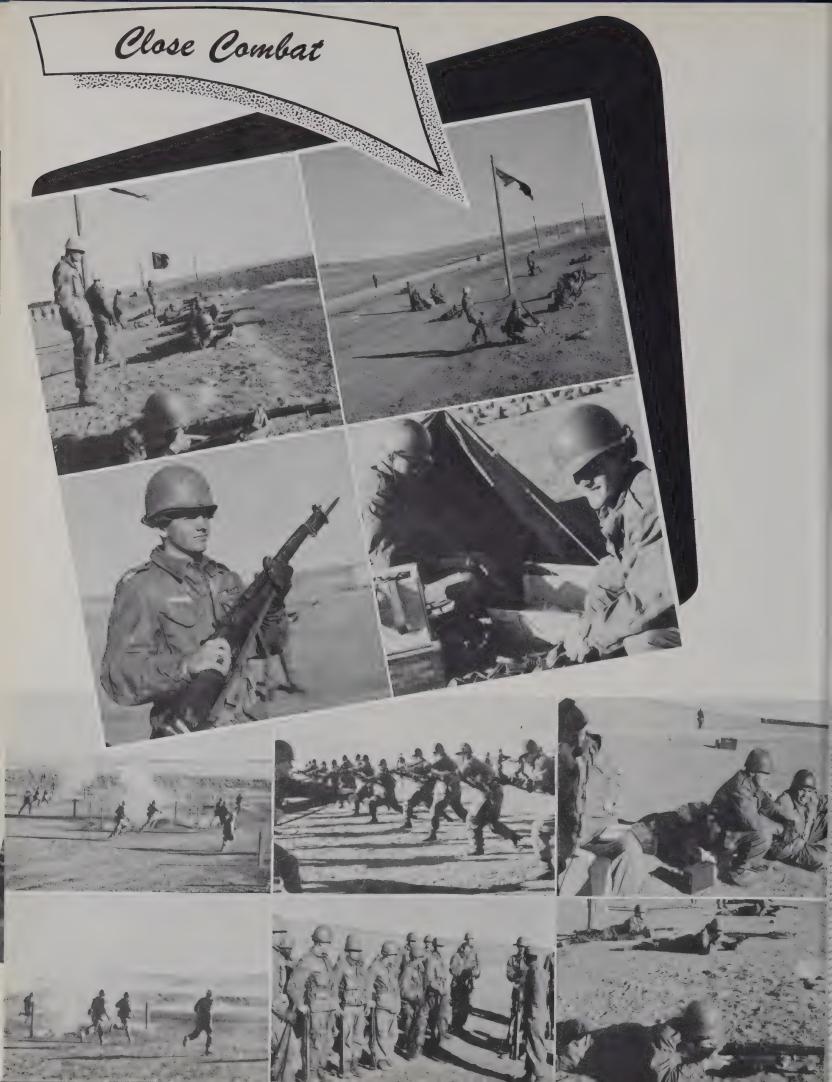












lst Lieutenant WILLIAM C. DOUGLAS, JR. Company Commander



M/Sgt. WELDON W. FERGUSON 1st Sergeant

Company B 60th Infantry Regiment



2d Lieutenant THOMAS MALONEY Training Officer



CADRE



Boelling, Kenneth E. Brown, George Q. Brown, Norman K. Brown, William H. Buis, Gilbert A.

Burnstead, Mervin F. Burgess, Richard H. Burner, Paul F. Burton, Charles R. Callahan, Robert L.

Calmeyn, Lawrence F.
Capone, Frank J.
Carollo, Joseph
Carter, Henry L.
Carter, Wayne E.

Cartolano, Rocco J. Chenong, Joel R. Cooley, Kenneth C. Cornell, Edward Costa, Edward D.

Cottrell, Norman R.
Daniels, Richard K.
Davis, Albert W.
Dee, Roy E.
Dobyns, Jack

Doersam, Stanley R. Duncan, George S. Duquette, Bernard C. Edwards, Martin H. Ehrhart, Thomas E.

Erfourth, Vernon F. Francis, Harold A. Gauthier, Allen J. Glanders, Gordon D. Grothoff, Herman R.

Haeffner, Gerald G. Hansen, Thomas R. Hatfield, John L. Hawkonsen, Jack R. Hazelwood, Thomas A.





Olson, Terrence J. O'Neal, Donald G. Owens, Robert D. Patten, James H. Peters, Richard J.

Peterson, Terrence C. Petty, Donald G. Preskill, Stuart J. Price, Michael V. Pupsiewicz, Jack F.

Racker, Allen J.
Rawnsley, Richard L.
Rebhahn, Arnold G.
Roberts, Jimmie D.
Rolando, Donald P.

Rounds, John A. Rumfield, Verd, Jr. Russell, Garry A. Ryan, Dale G. Sawyer, Earl I.

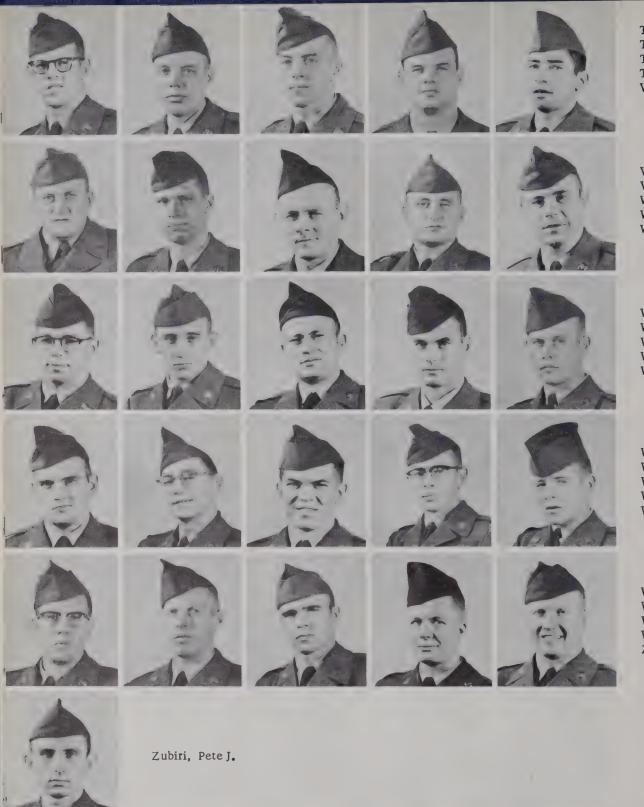
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Scheffer, David S.
Schmeichel, Richard R.
Schmidt, Archimedes H.
Schmidt, James J.

Schoneboom, Ted H. Schoonover, Paul E. Schrader, Jack E. Schroni, Walter J. Searle, Norman J.

Shirey, Robert L.
Singleton, Dennis E.
Slentz, Jarious, Jr.
Smith, James E.
Solomon, Arthur J.

Soper, Duane M.
Stearns, Ralph E.
Stenberg, LeRoy A.
Sullivan, Edmund M.
Swenski, Eugene D.





Thomas, Gerald E.
Thorsen, Olav K.
Tibor, Terrence M.
Turner, Freddie P.
Villanueva, Lucio M.

Voet, Ralph J. Vogel, George R. Waddell, Jerry L. Waggener, John D. Wagner, Bennie

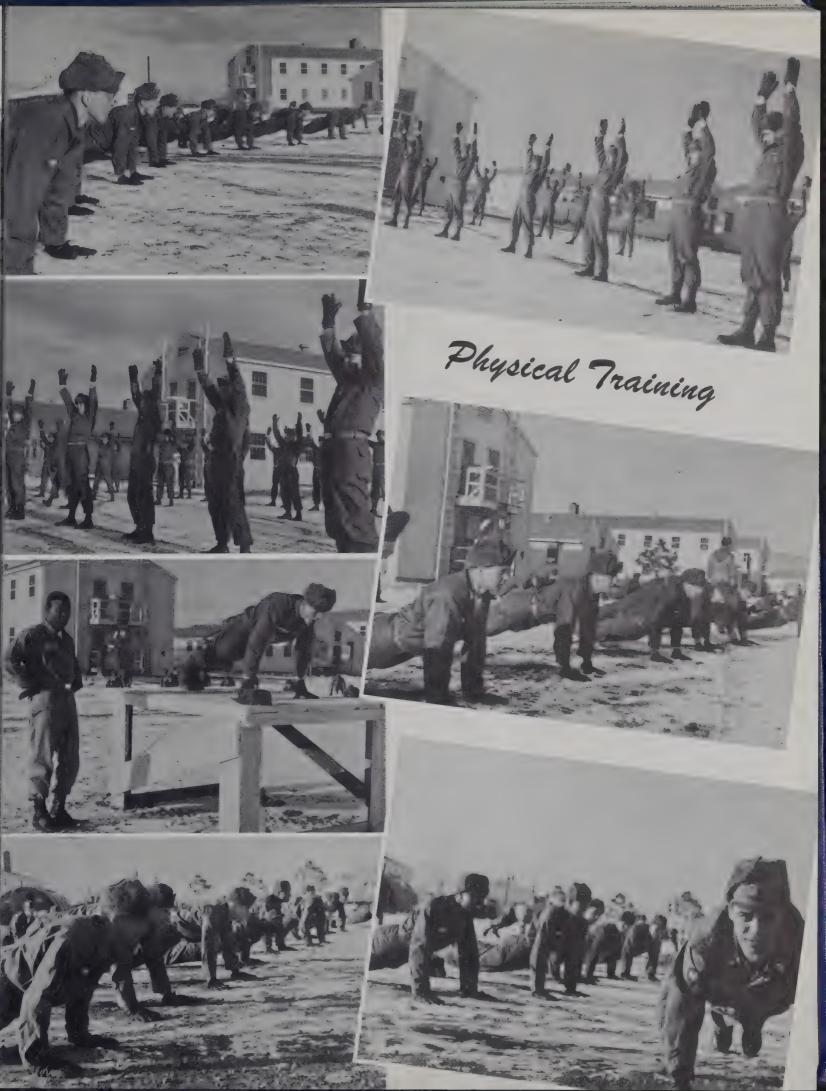
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Weed, William J.
Weith, Leonard L.
Weitlauf, Charles R.
Westphal, Jack L.
Wieland, Kenneth W.

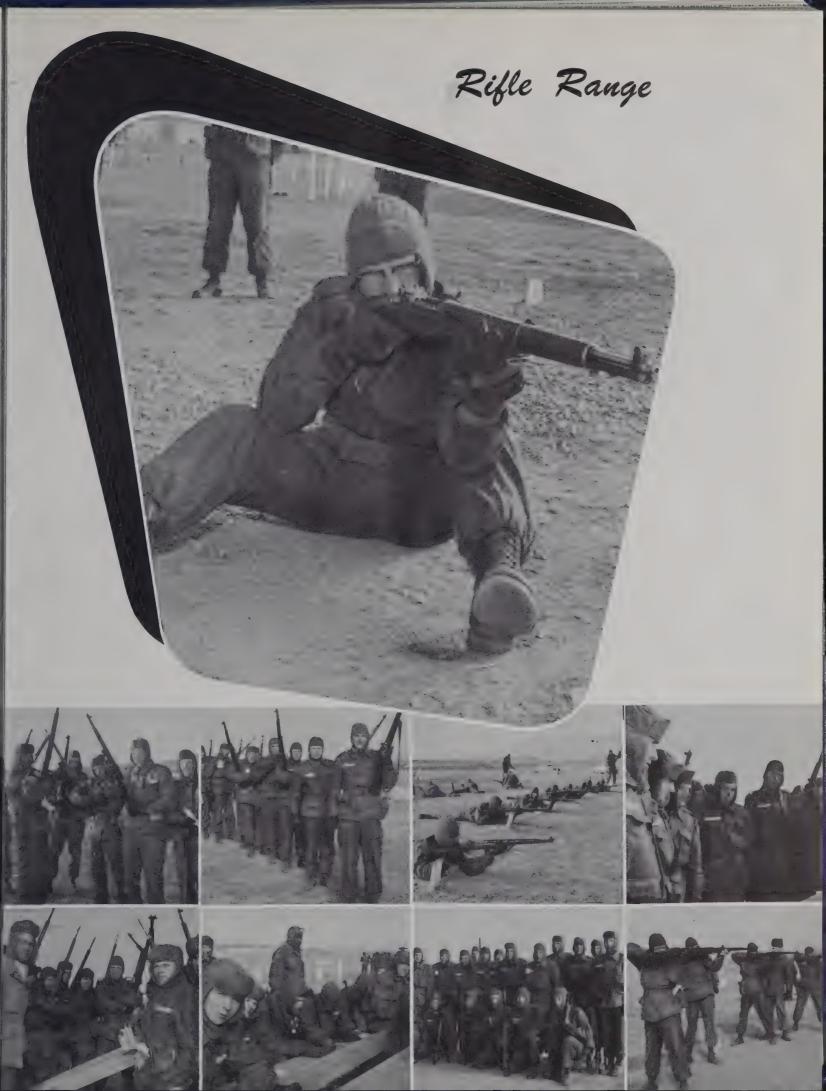
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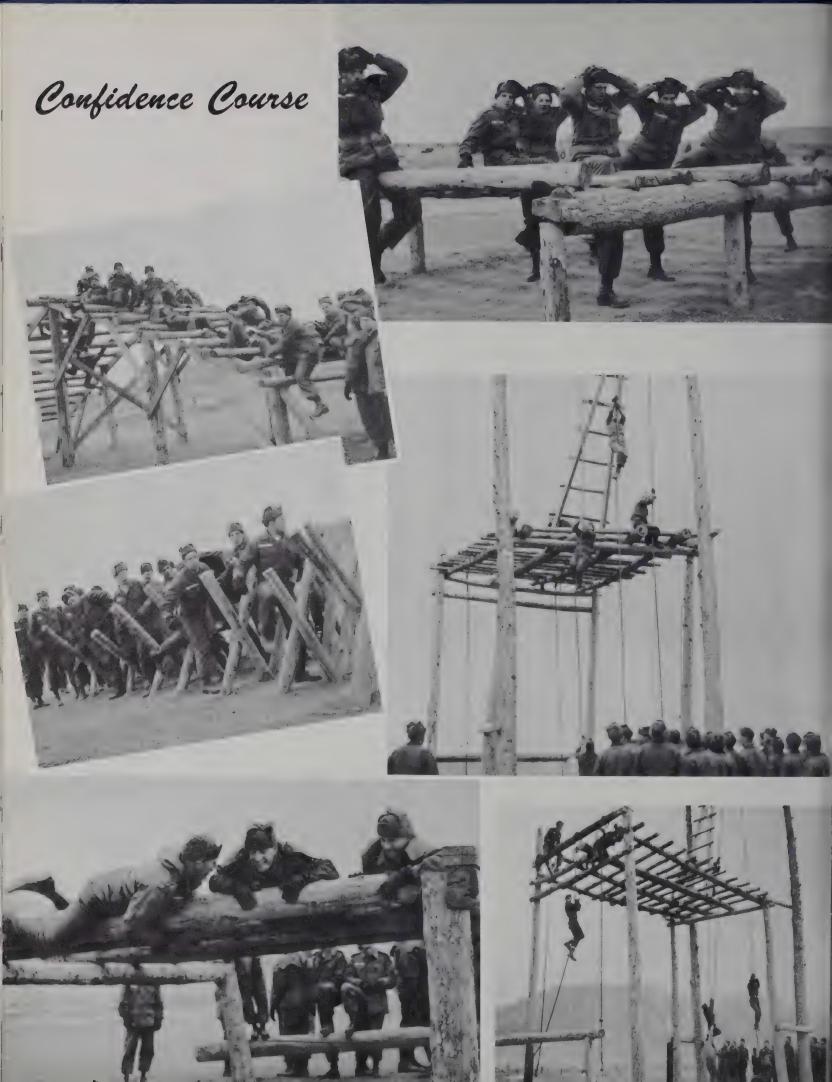


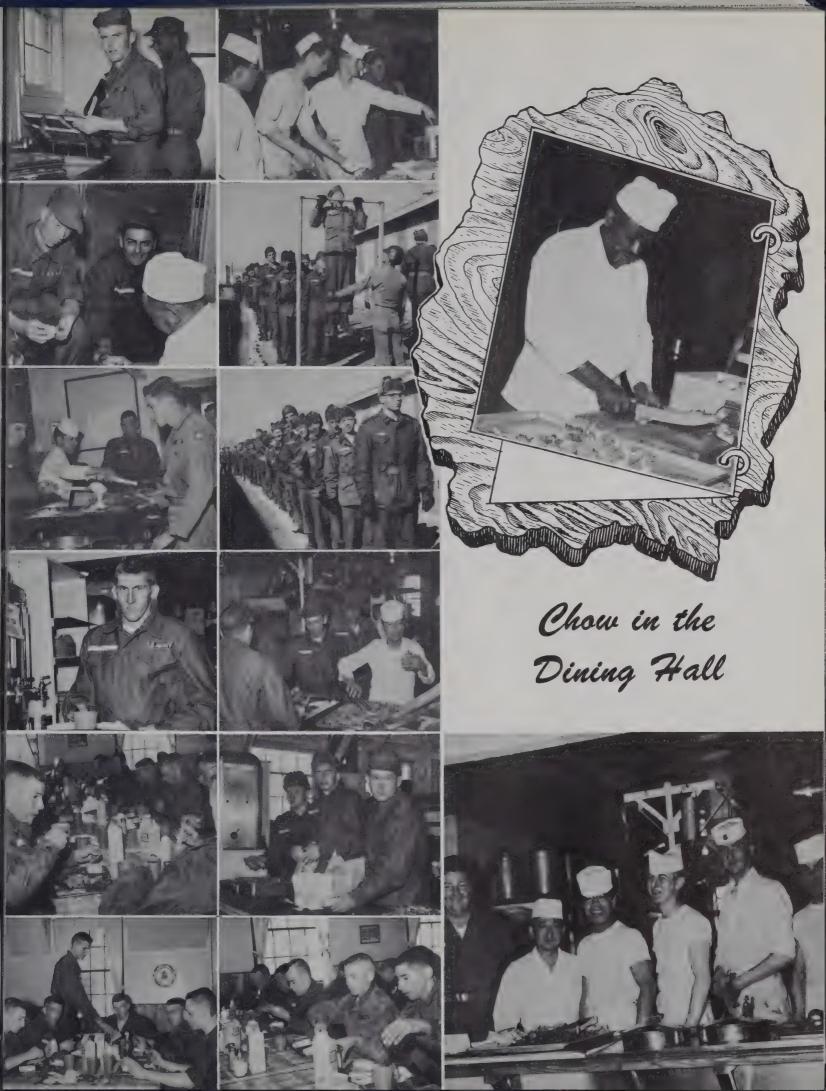




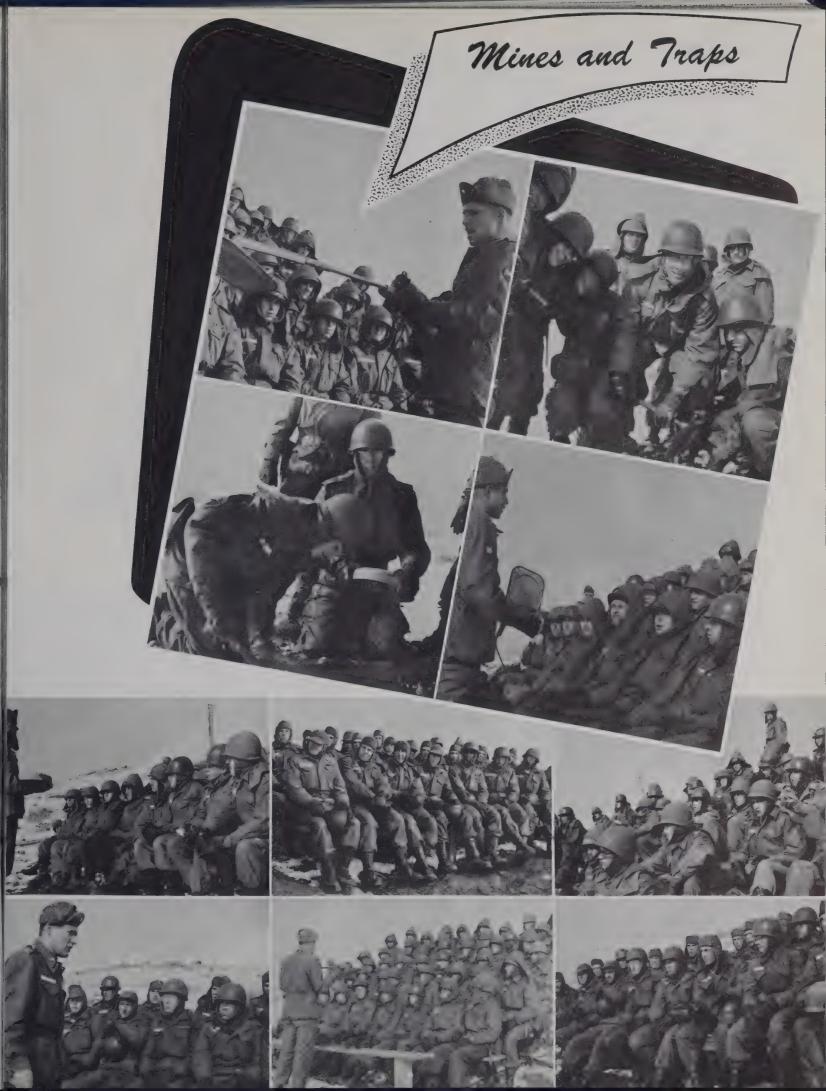
Barracks Scenes and Inspection

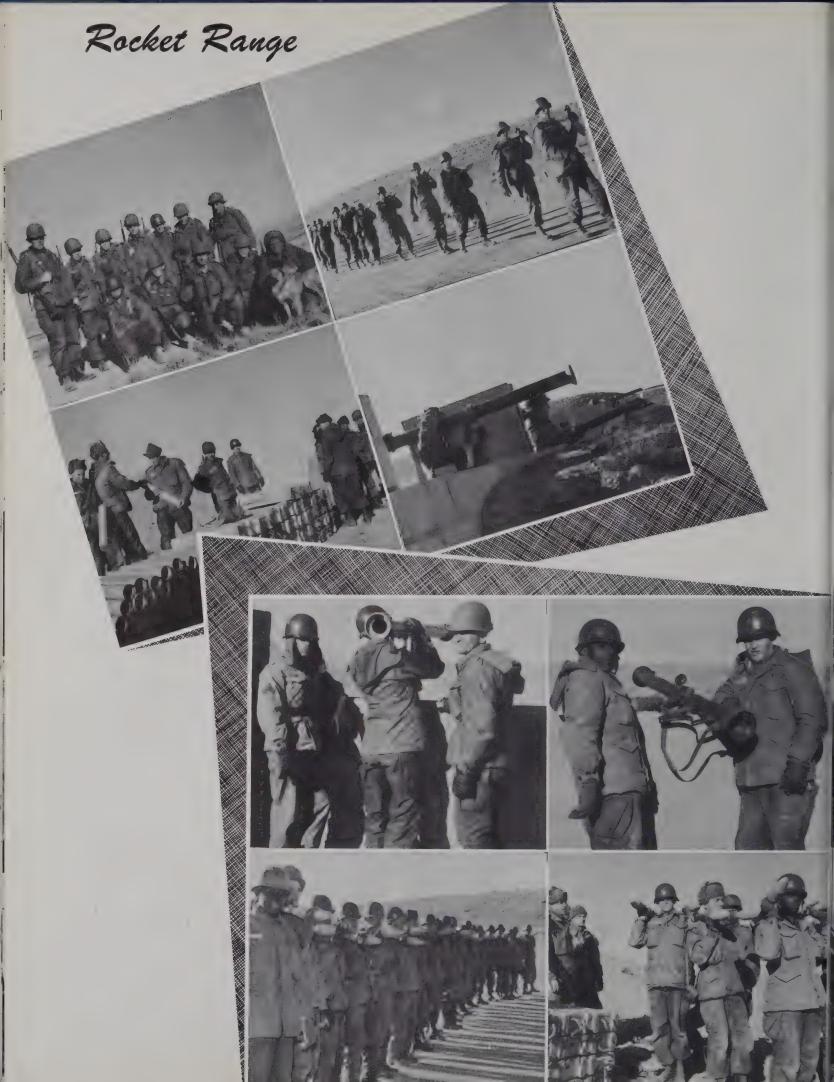


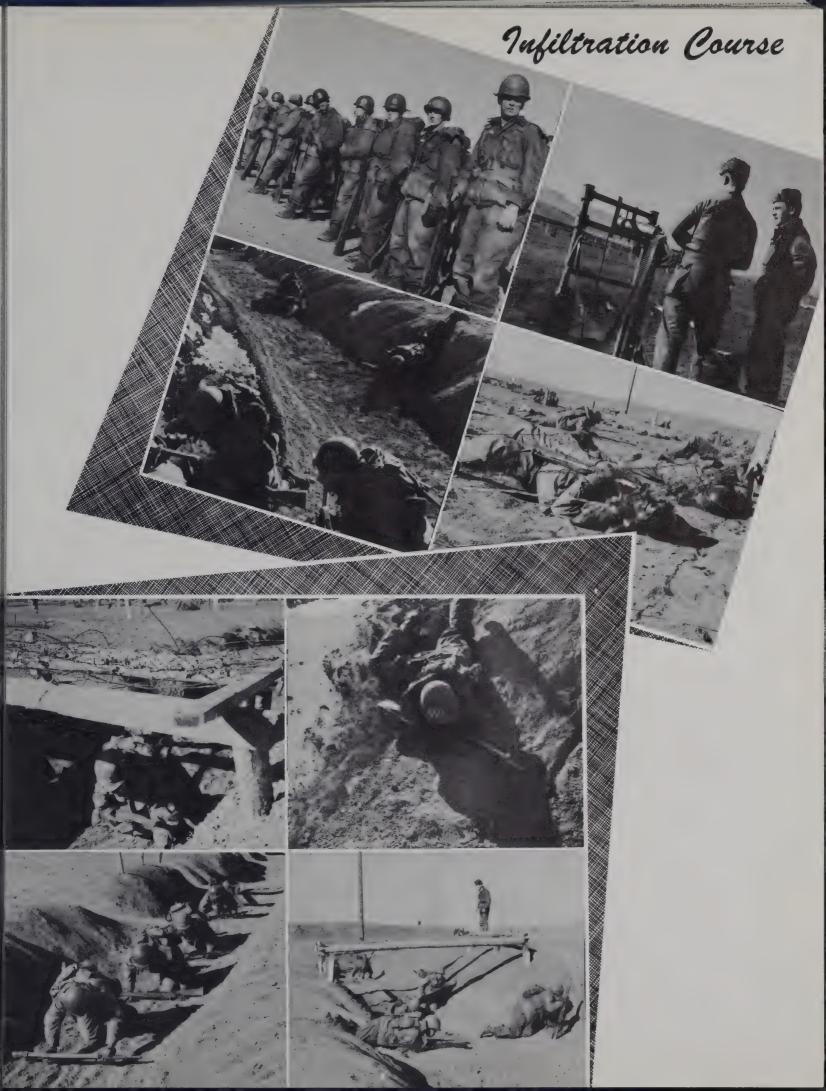


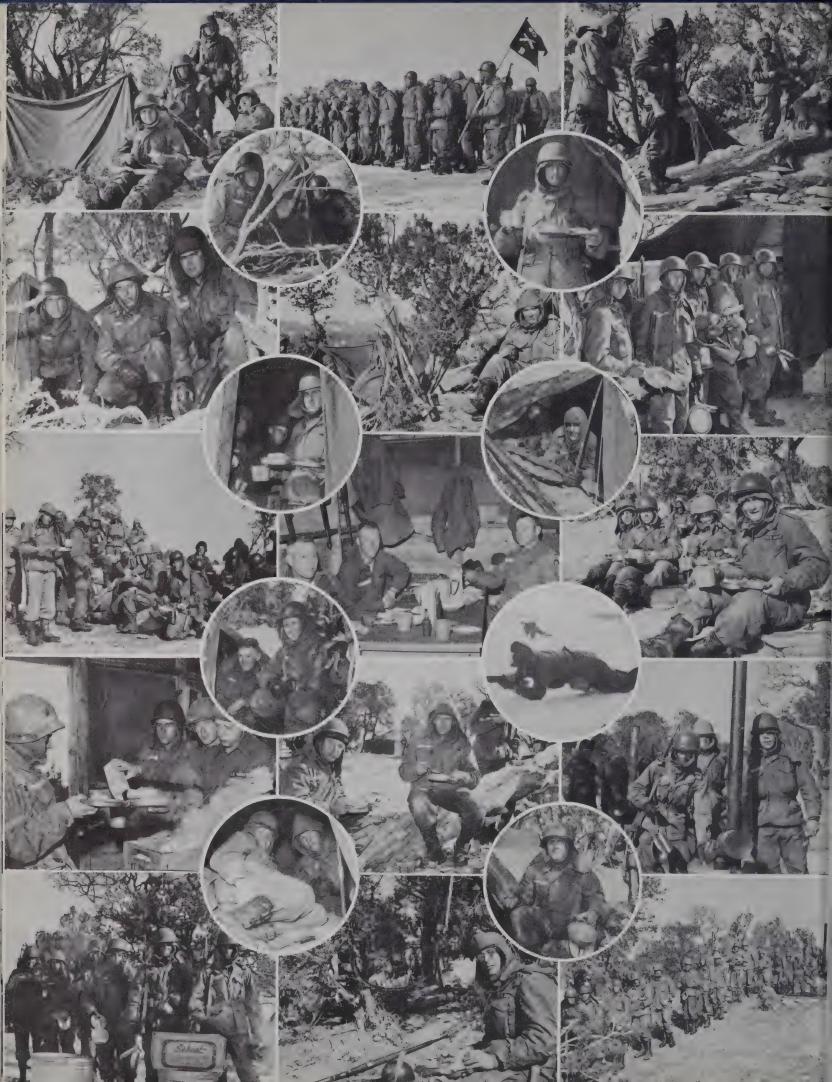












Captain JAMES A. CLASSEN Company Commander



Zu Lieutenant IRA U. McINTOSH Training Officer



SP-3 : LOREN E. CASEMENT Company Clerk

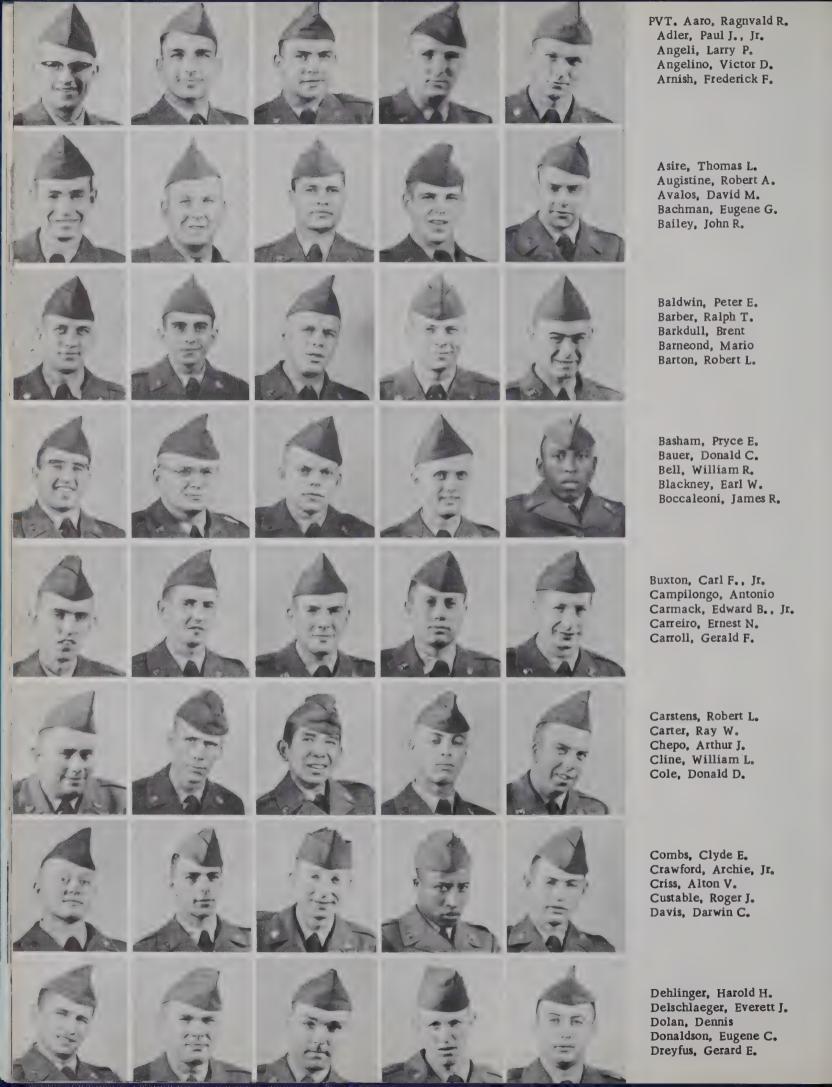
Company C 60th Infantry Regiment



lst Lieutenant
ROBERT W. HOLLAND
Executive Officer



COMPANY AREA



Duke, Louis E.
Ellis, James E.
Esplin, Ken W.
Esterby, Kenneth E.
Farris, Alfred J.

Frankowski, James Franks, Jessie R. Galea, William F. Gardner, Howard E. Gaydos, Ernest E.

George, Harold L. Gibbs, Frank R. Gilliam, Robert B. Goings, Jewell L. Gordon, Henry F.

Graves, Kenneth E. Gregory, Edward U. Grose, Vaughn D. Grove, Jerry W. Hansen, Gary M.

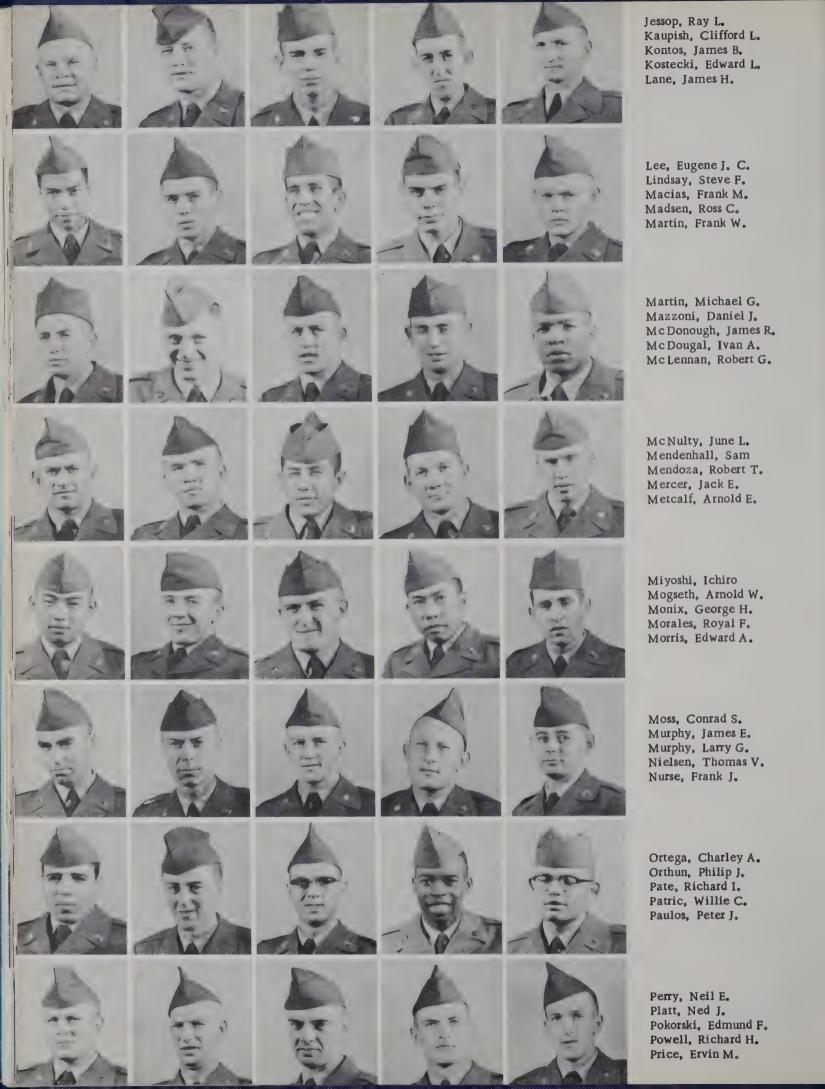
Harrison, David E. Hart, Ralph Hawkins, John J. Hayes, Franklin D. Heintz, Fred L.

Hernandez, Alfred M. Hernandez, Antonio C. Herndon, Kenneth F. Hill, Richard D. Hinds, Donald J.

Hintze, John O.
Holt, Robert F.
Holyfield, Marlin R.
Huba, Gus J.
Humenik, John M.

Hunt, Lorraine Inman, John D. Jackson, Ray D. Jackson, Robert E. Jessop, Albert M.



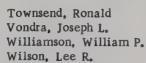


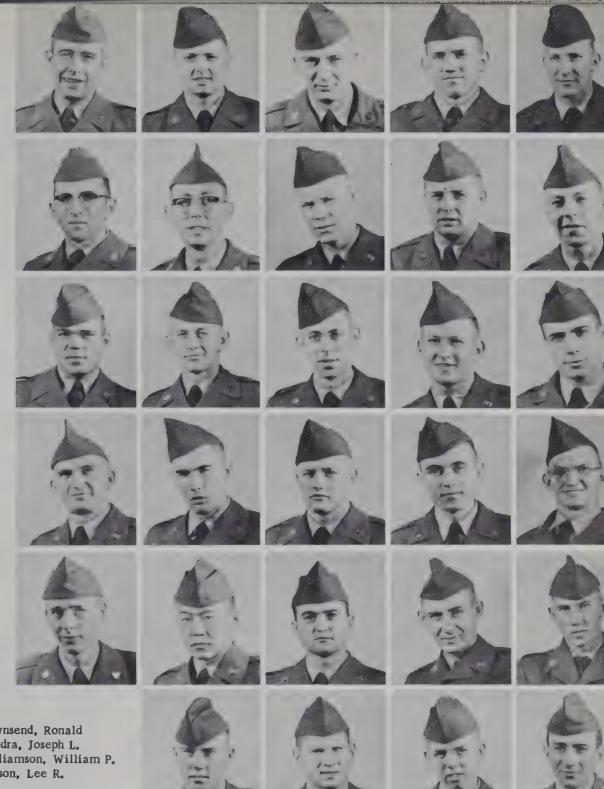
Priest, Robert L. Purdy, James R. Quincy, Rodney L. Reed, John M. Reed, Leonard D. Reynolds, Delbert D. Robbins, Richard R. Rose, Melvin R. Rothy, Ronald J. Ruff, Patrick N.

Sarbon, Virgil Shafer, James F. Shaw, Elmer L. Sheffield, Jesse D. Soverino, Anthony

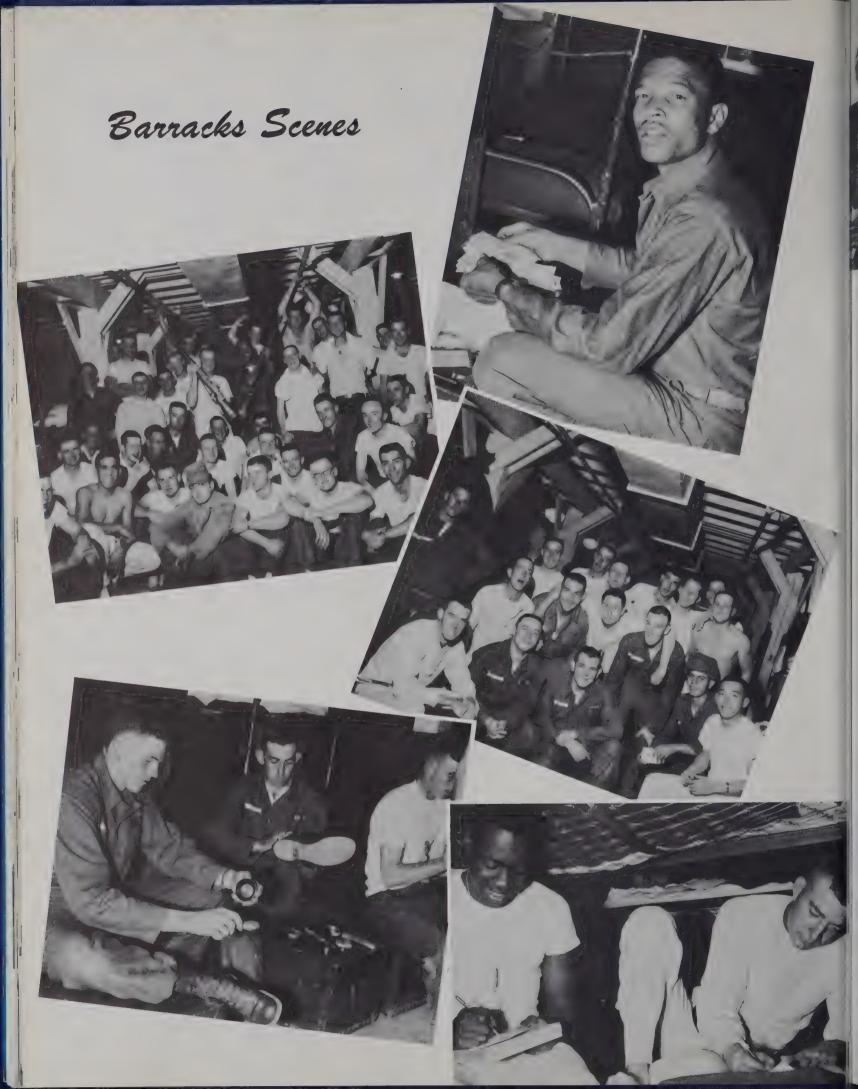
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Tait, Paul W. Takahashi, Ted H. Tallent, Deramus L. Thomas, Carl B. Townsend, Donald

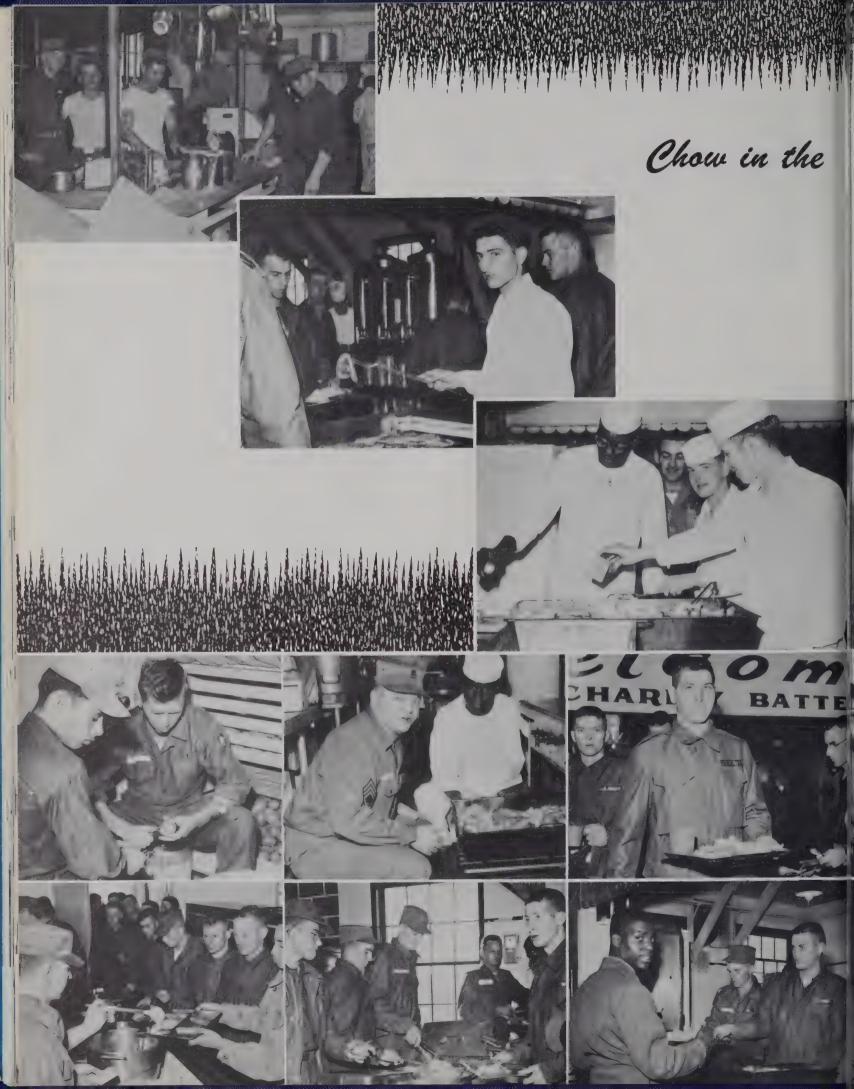


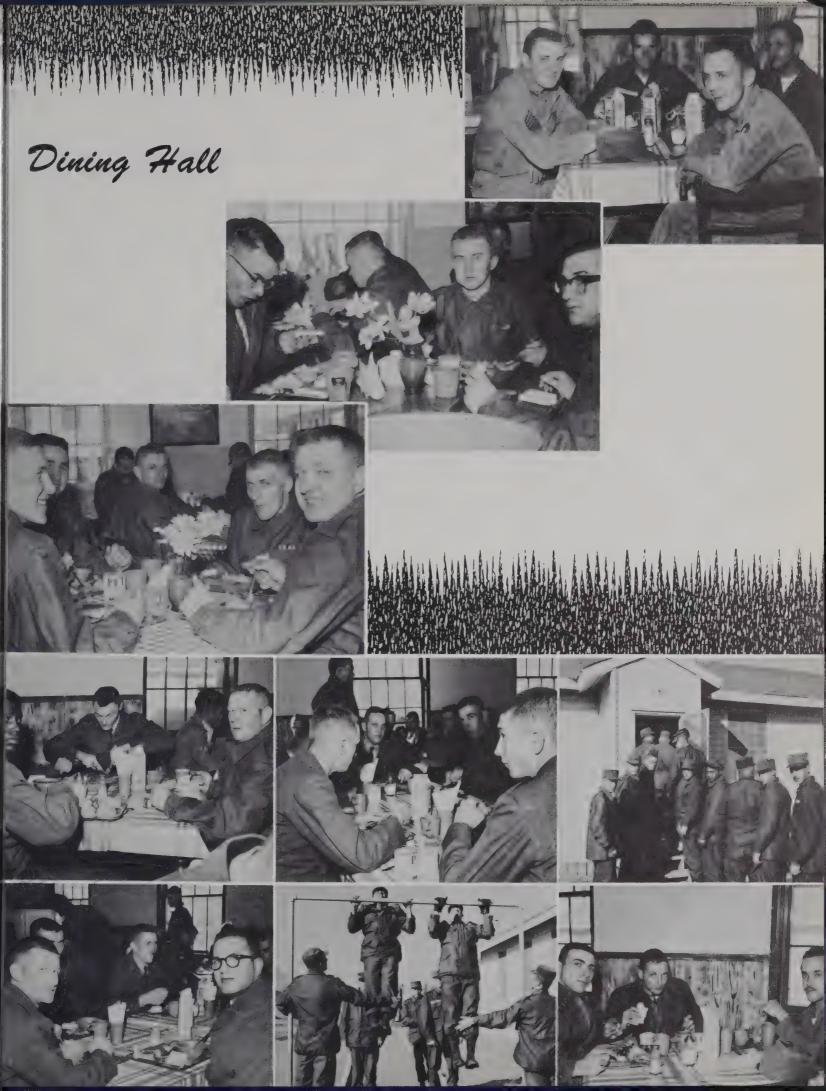












Preliminary Instructions

















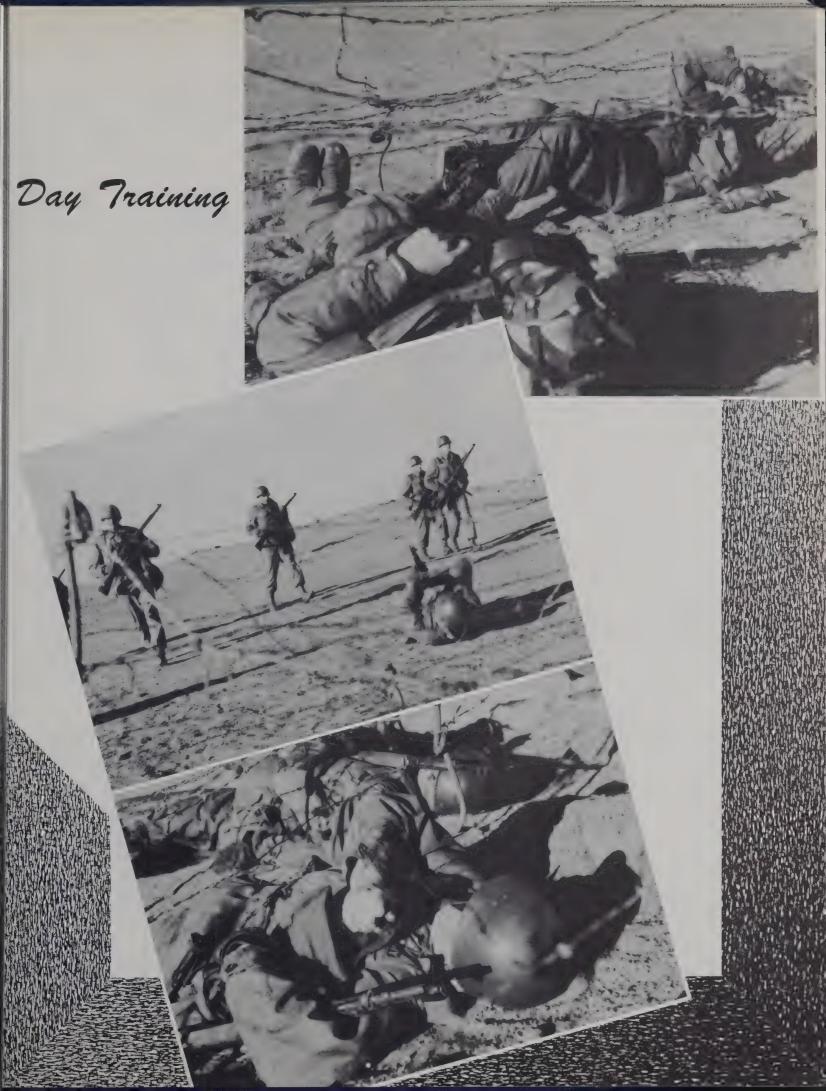














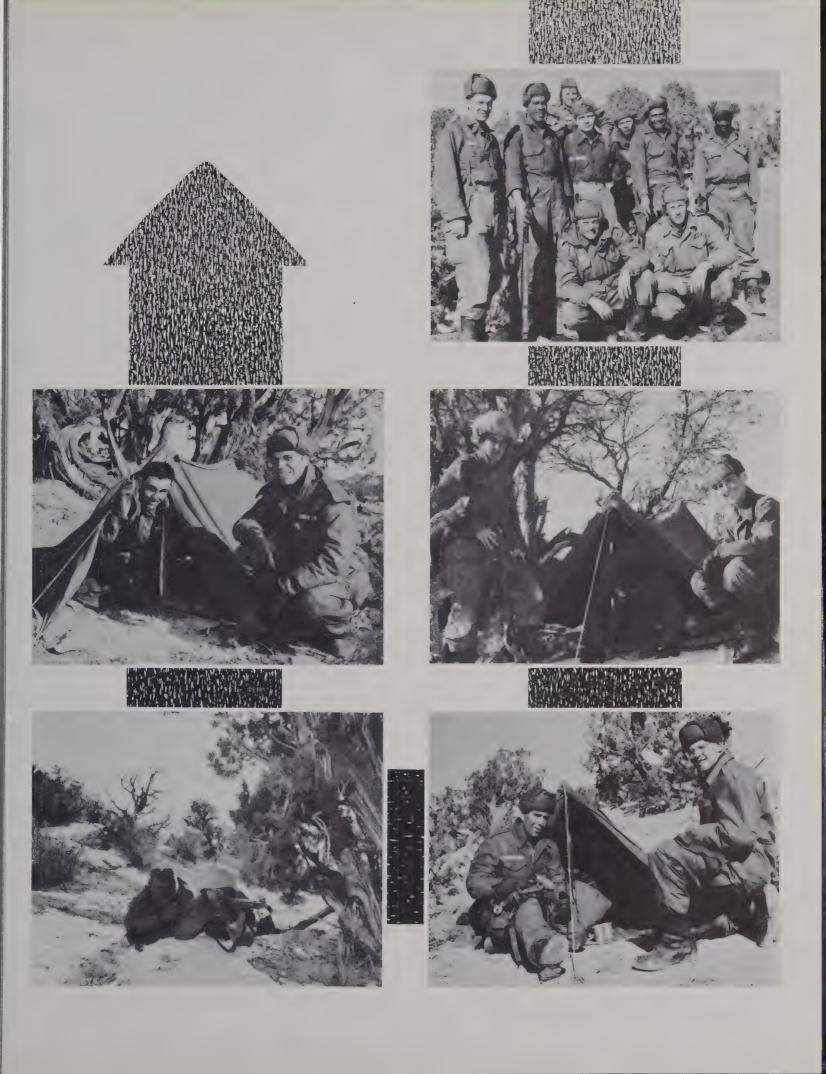


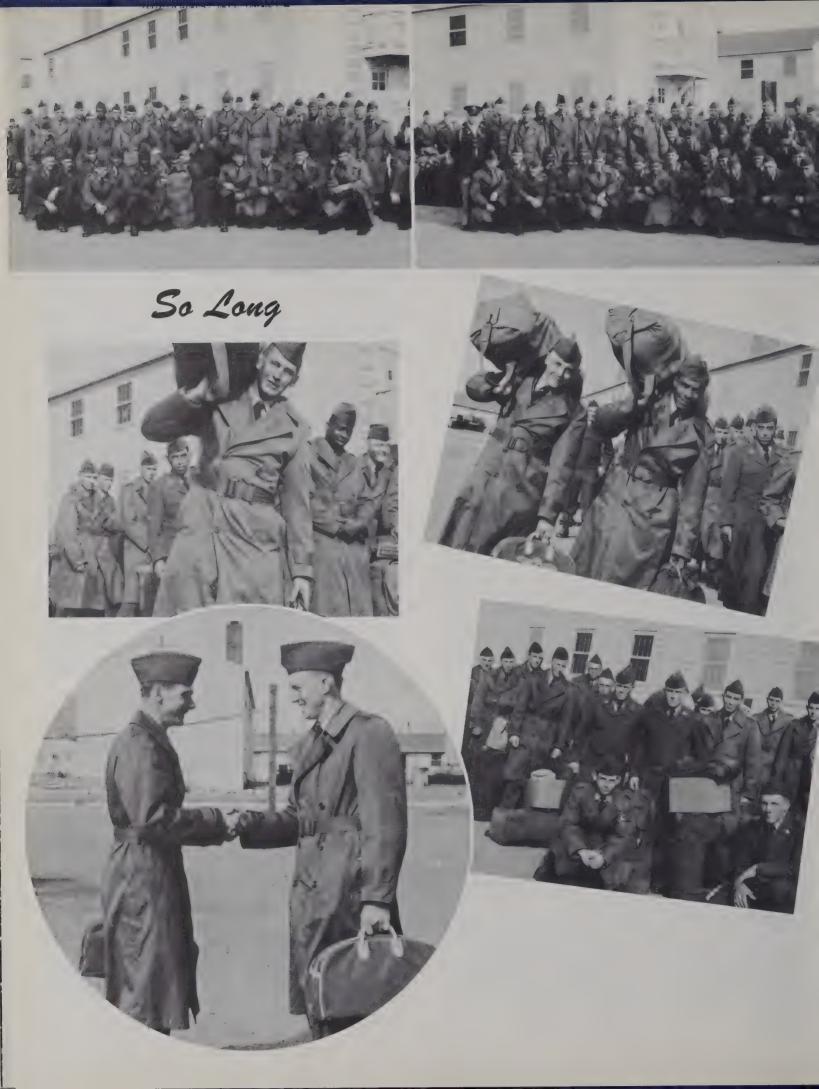
While on Bivouac











Captain
CHARLES H. ROBERTS
Company Commander

Company E 60th Infantry Regiment



M/Sgt.
JOSE O. RODRIGUES
lst Sergeant



SP-3 JIMMY PHELPS Company Clerk



FIELD CADRE



Green, Richard W. Hahn, Robert Haley, Willard J., Jr. Hamilion, John Harding, Ronald L.

Harootunian, Charles Harrison, Stanley C. Hedges, Bernard F. Helms, Philip E. Helt, Richard C.

Hodge, Kenneth B.
Hoerner, Theodore
Holsworth, Harry E., Jr.
Hood, Carl E.
Hoogendyk, Cornelis

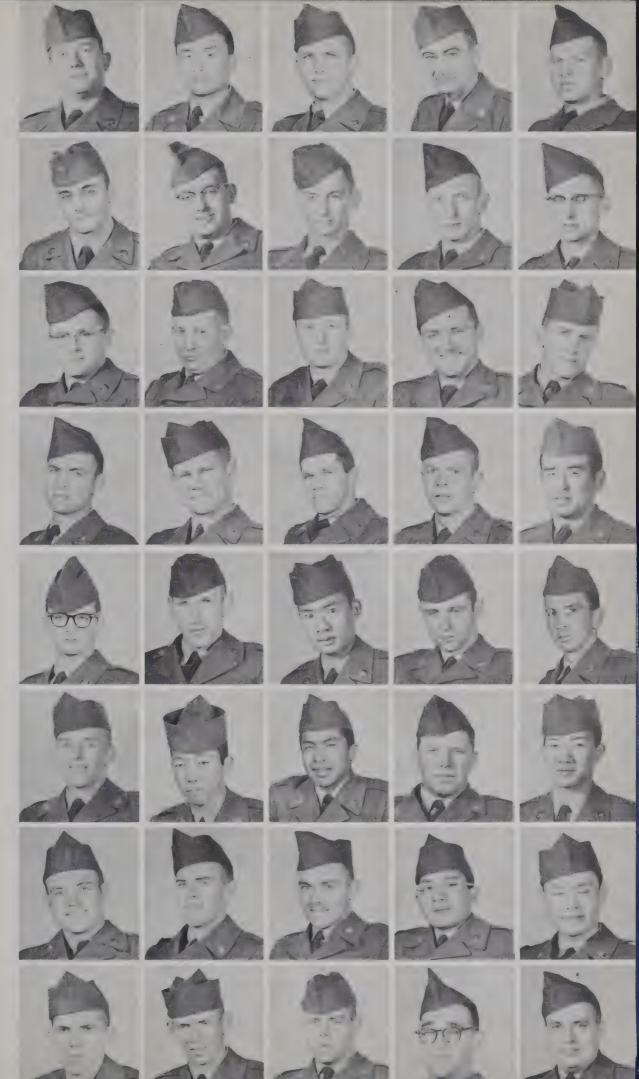
Holyoak, Robert L. Hotle, Robert F., Jr. Husa, Nils O. Huston, Donald E. Itomitsu, George S.

Jacobs, Robert E.
Jencks, Robert L.
Jeund, Robert
Kelly, Herbert A.
Kintschi, Bruce R.

Krahn, Wilbert G. Kunishi, Edward S. La Chuse, Henry P. La Coste, Darrell J. Lee, Mun I.

Leedy, Eldon K. Lloyd, Thomas K. Lotz, George Low, Wing K. Lum, Sherman

MacLeod, Sidney J., Jr. Macomber, Charles D. Madden, Pruitt Malkin, Sherwin J. Maniszko, Stanley J.





Reamer, Raymond J. Rewalt, Danny A. Reynolds, James W. Rice, Carl A. Richards, Frank, Jr.

Richardson, Billy D.
Rickspoone, Howard A.
Roberts, Douglas N.
Roberts, Edward M.
Robinson, Leroy, Jr.

Robles, Leonard J.
Roe, George D.
Ronco, William G.
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Rupert, Gary F.

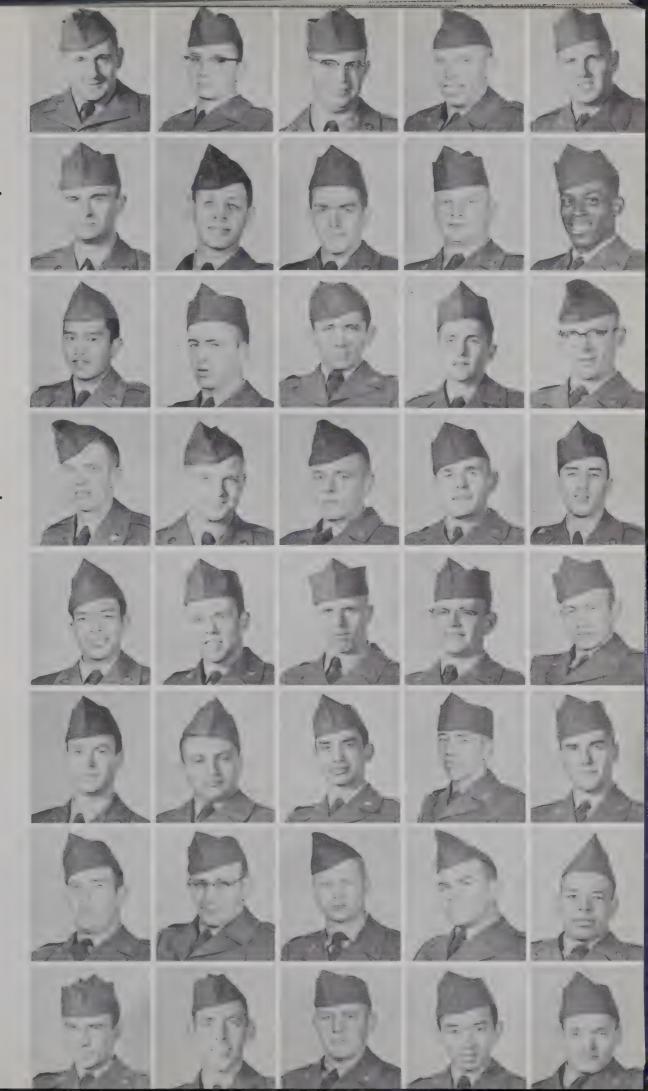
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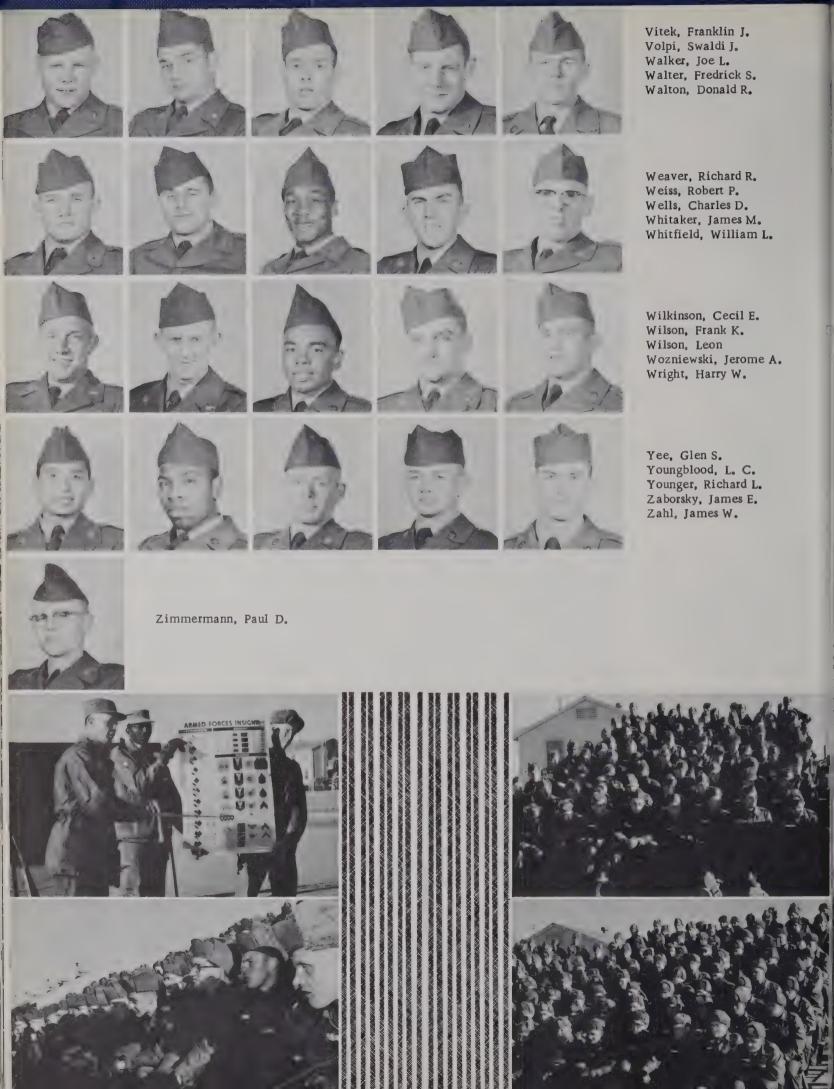
Shaw, William B.
Sheridan, Donald E.
Shevy, Marvin J.
Shively, Aubrey O.
Simpson, Warren C.

Snell, Lewis B., Jr.
Solis, Bayard A.
Sproat, Ramon K.
Street, Richard L.
Swearingin, Glenn E.

Temple, Eldon F.
Thomason, John W.
Thompson, Donald L.
Thompson, Robert G.
Tibbs, Earl

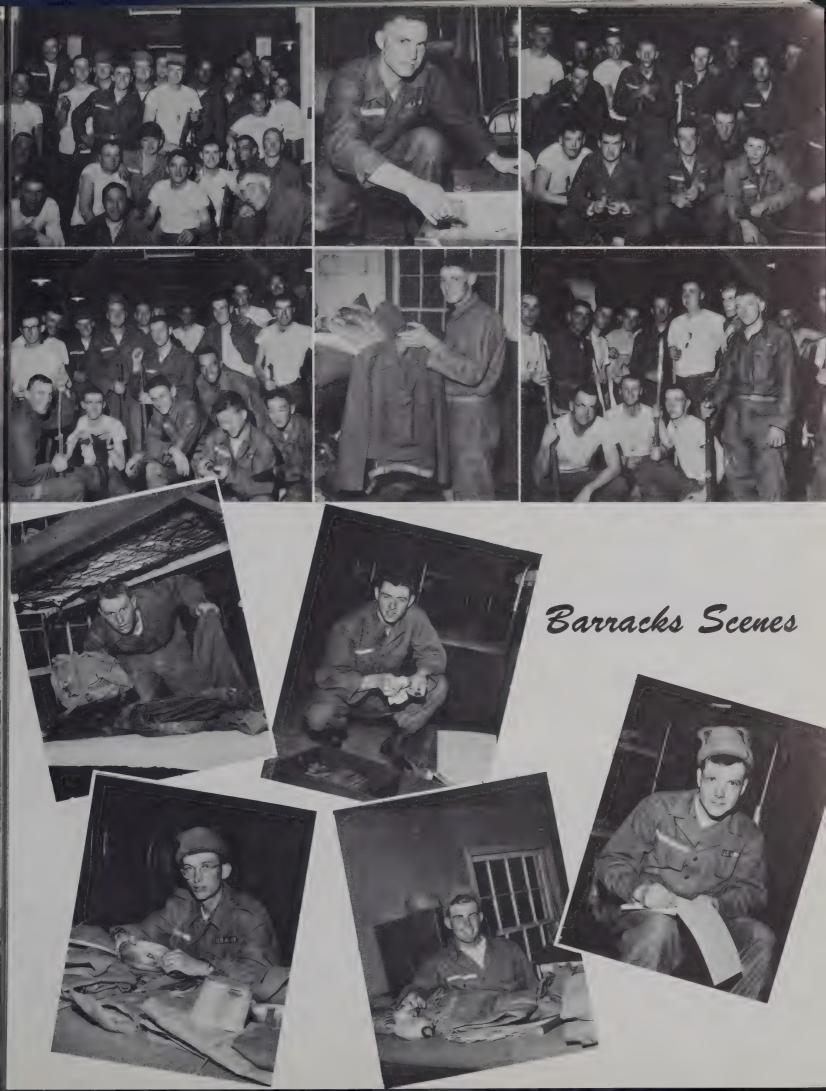
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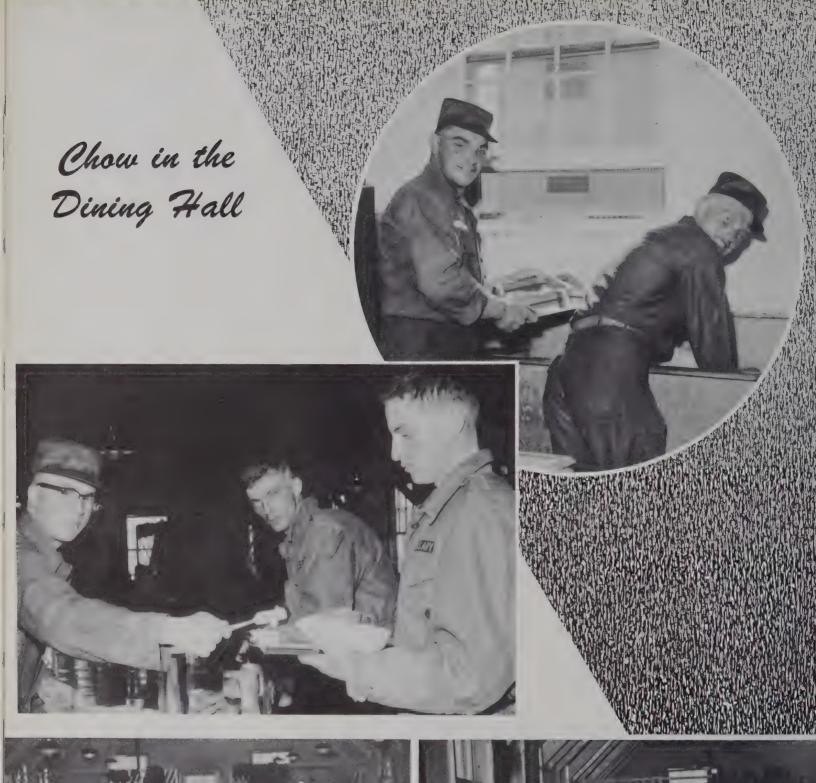






















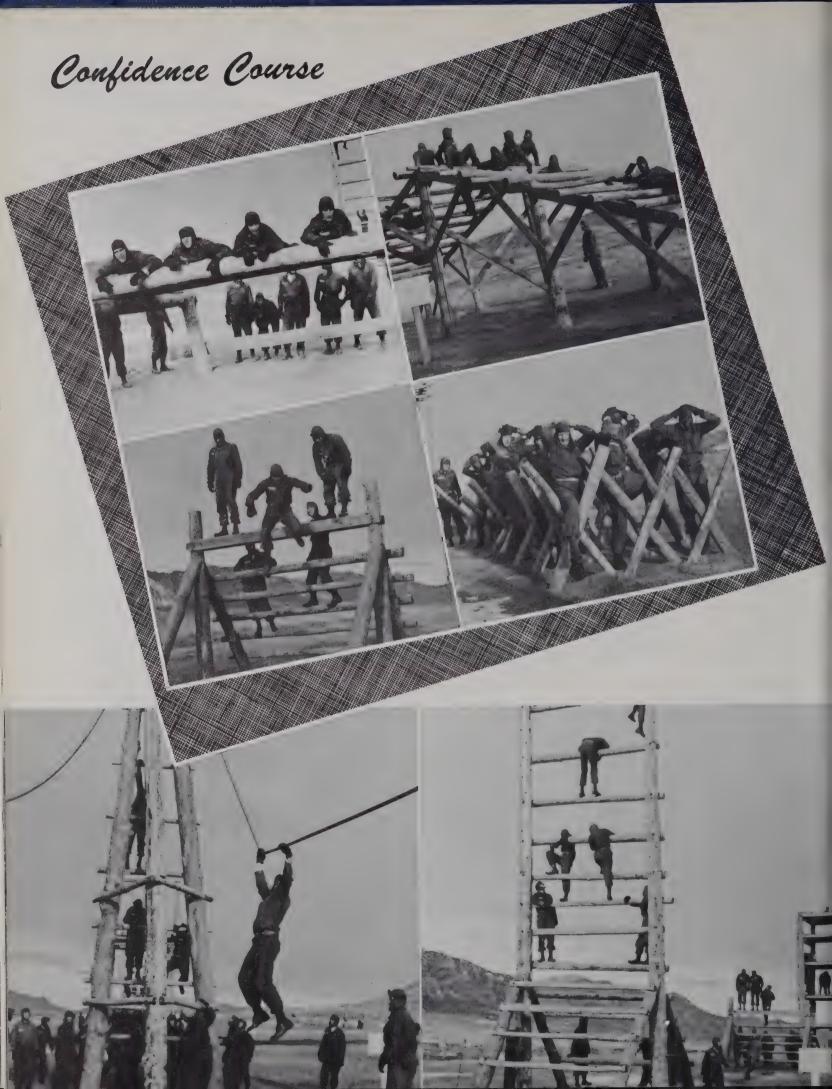
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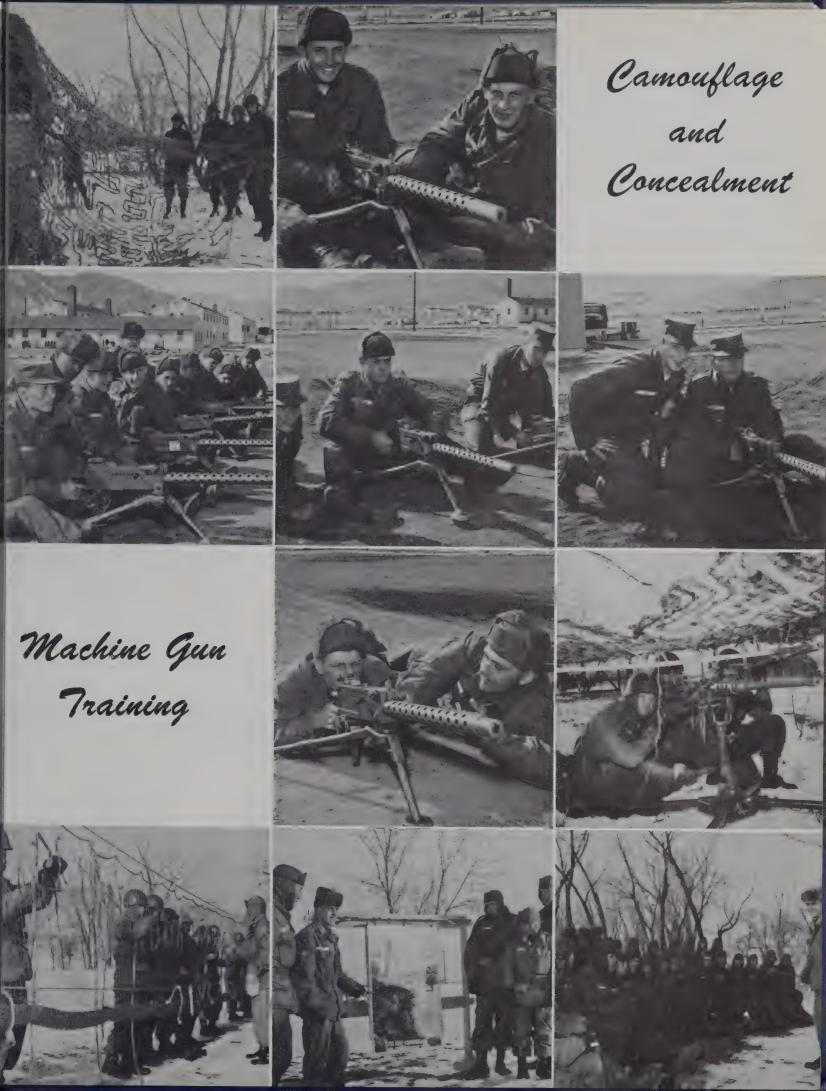


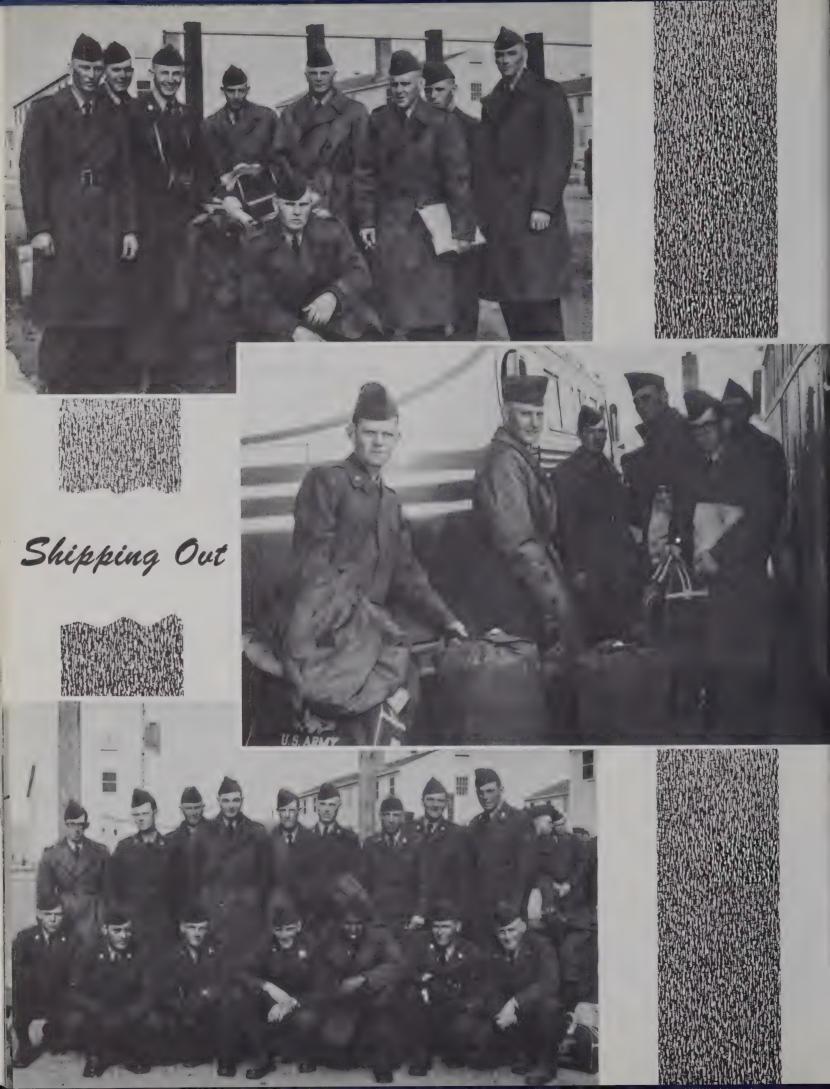












Company 4 60th Infantry Regiment



1st Lieutenant MERIDO TORRES Executive Officer

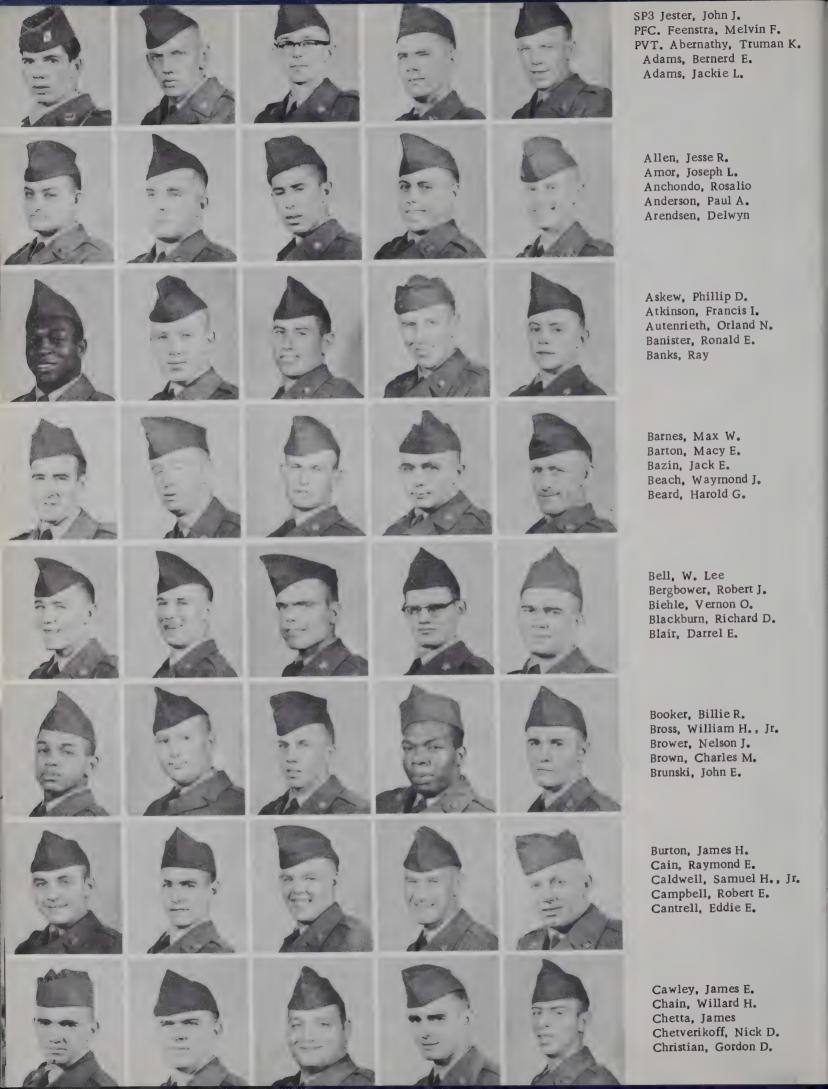


Captain JAMES G. FRANZEN Company Commander

M/Sgt.
MANUEL V. MONTEZDEOCA
1st Sergeant



CADRE



Clark, Frederick J.
Clark, James E.
Clark, James E.
Clough, Fred J.
Comia, Anthony

Coppo, Conrad G.
Corneal, Roy
Cotton, Willie R.
Crewse, Ralph D.
Danks, Delbert L.

Davis, Russell Z., J

Davis, Russell Z., Jr. De Bauche, Leland R. De Sana, Philip L. Dieckhaus, Forrest D. Doty, Robert H.

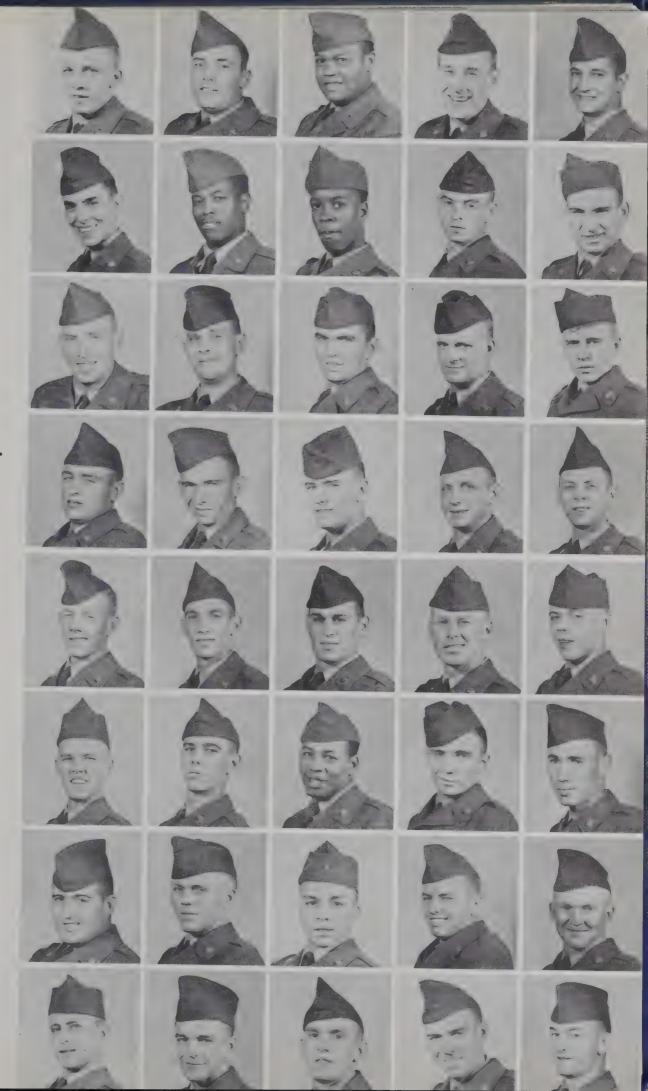
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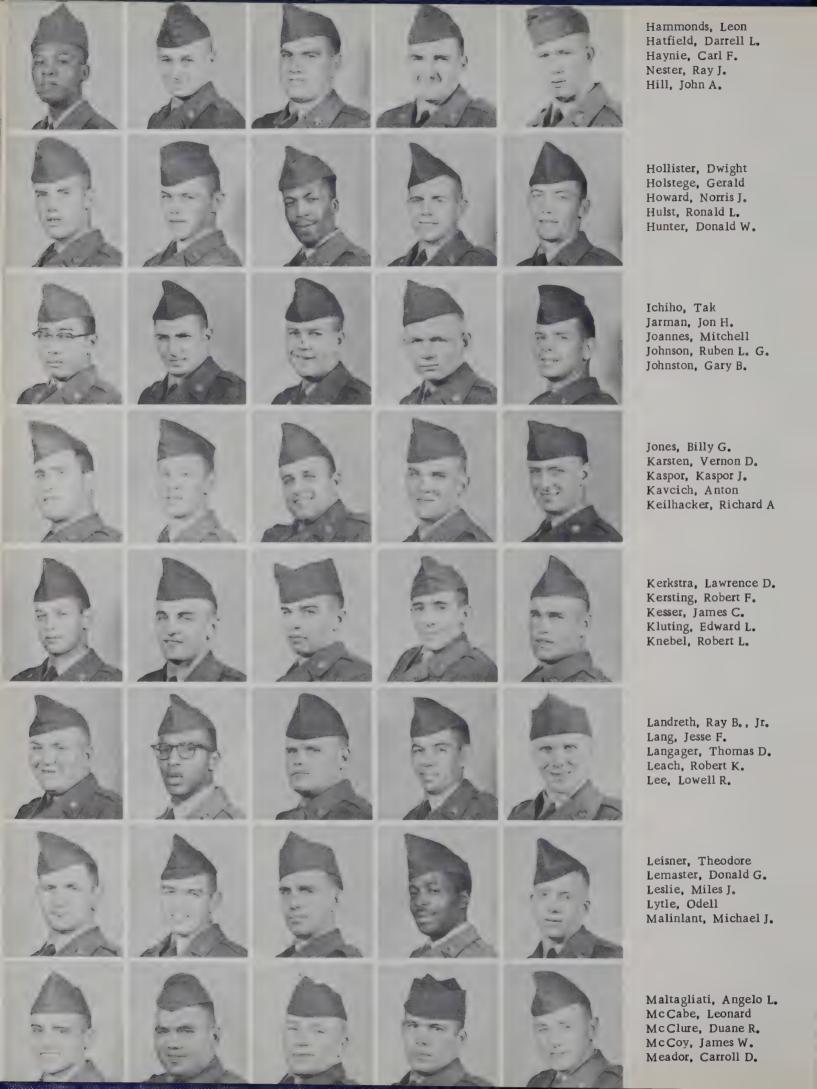
Ebels, Robert J.
Elliott, Roy L.
Elliott, William E.
Estes, Harold L.
Euilsizer, Clarence J.

Fain, Billie L.
Fisher, Wilford D.
Ford, Herbert
Fox, James G.
Freeland, Kenneth H.

Garavaglia, Caesar A. Gay, Albert G. Gilliam, Leon Glashower, Joel Green, William J.

Grijak, George J. Haake, James R. Habensetzen, Robert L. Hall, Leslie D. Hamill, Richard E.





Meyers, Norman R.
Meza, Joseph S.
Miedema, Peter
Moore, Amos, Jr.
Moran, John F.

Moreno, Zachary
Mueller, Raymond J.
Murphy, Robert D.
Noble, Joseph M.
Osborn, Delos K.

Pasecky, Charles
Pauzus, Benjamin T.
Payne, George W.
Peace, Frank D.
Pearce, William S.

Plite, Eugene T.
Reynolds, Marvin D.
Rickman, Mallie L., Jr.
Rosenfeld, Eugene S.
Sambol, Donald E.

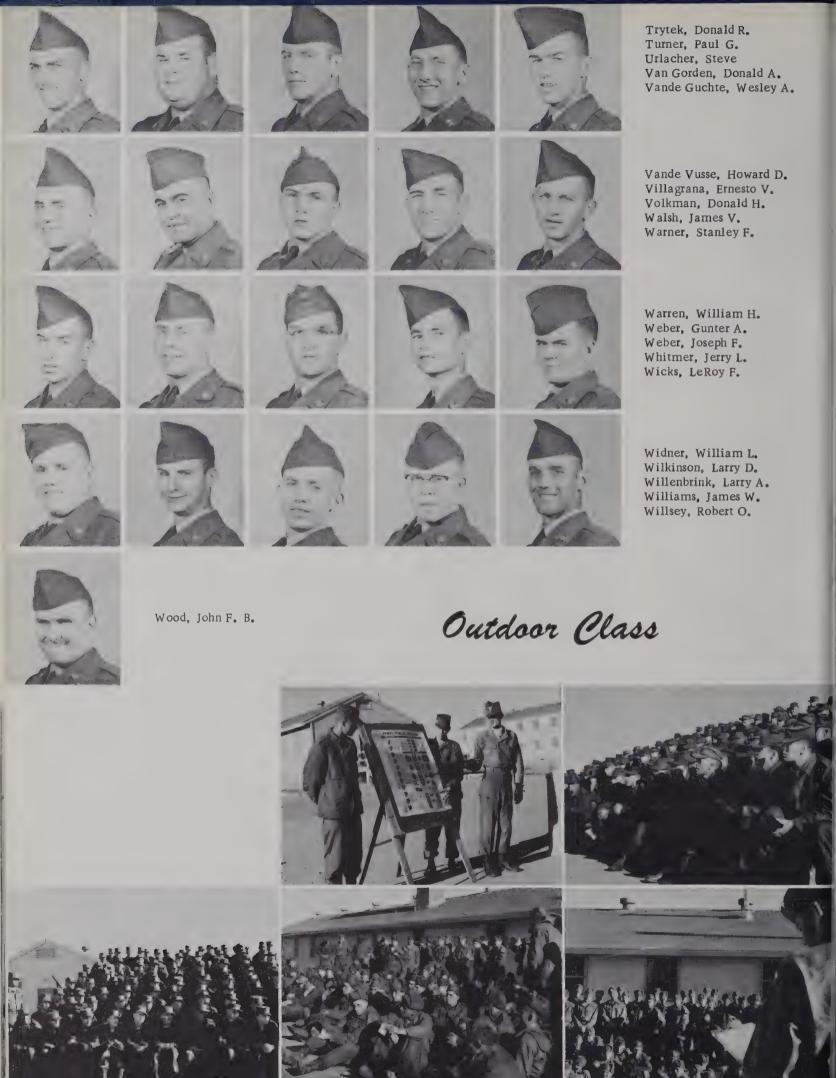
Sandefur, James L. Schell, Gary L. Shuert, Desmond S. Slad, Donald J. Slagel, Donald L.

Smith, Dale R. Smith, Jesse L. Smith, Richard S. Stalcup, James M. Steele, Ronald D.

Steenwyk, Clarence Steffe, David L. Stewart, James B. Straley, Robert W. Sutton, Robert D.

Szoke, Paul A.
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Ter Haar, Jarvis
Timmer, John J.
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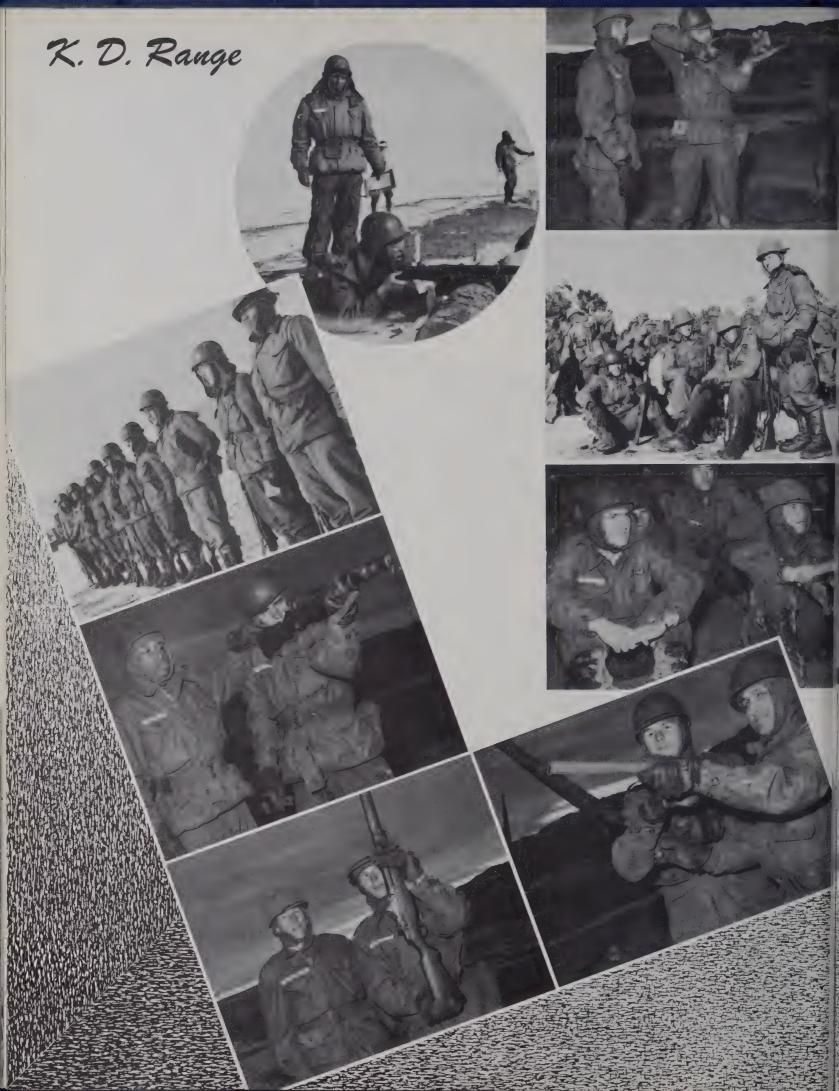


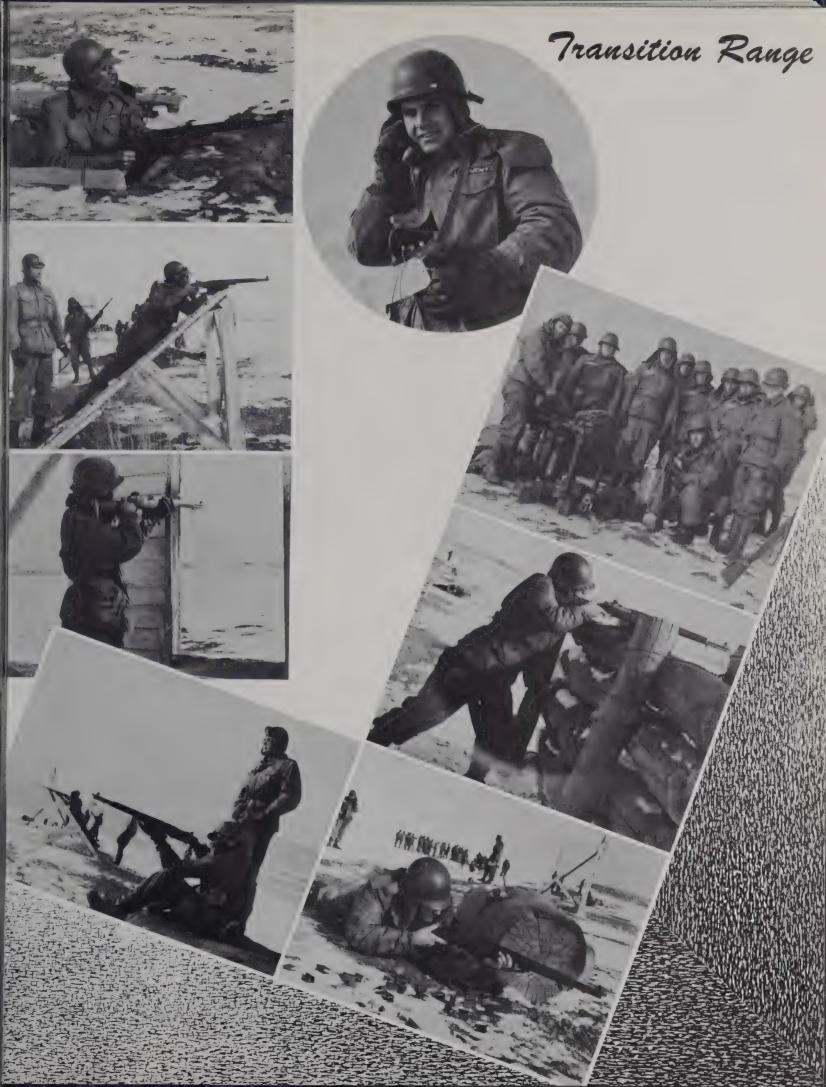


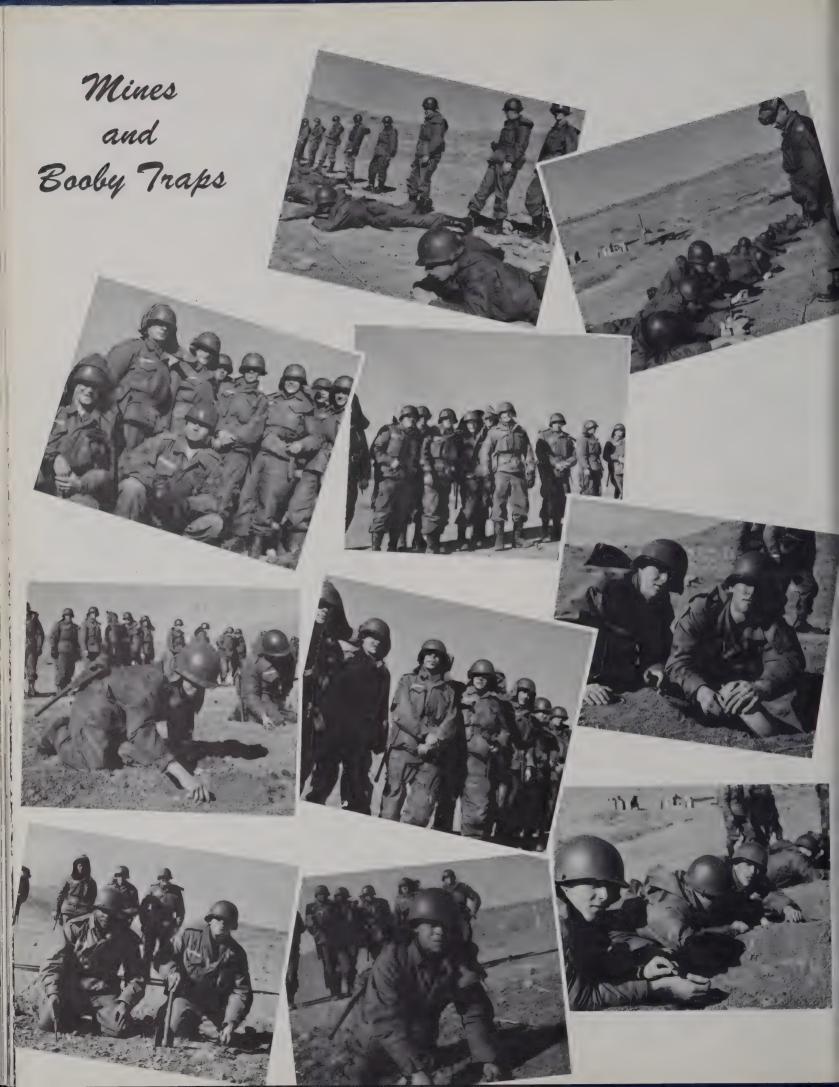










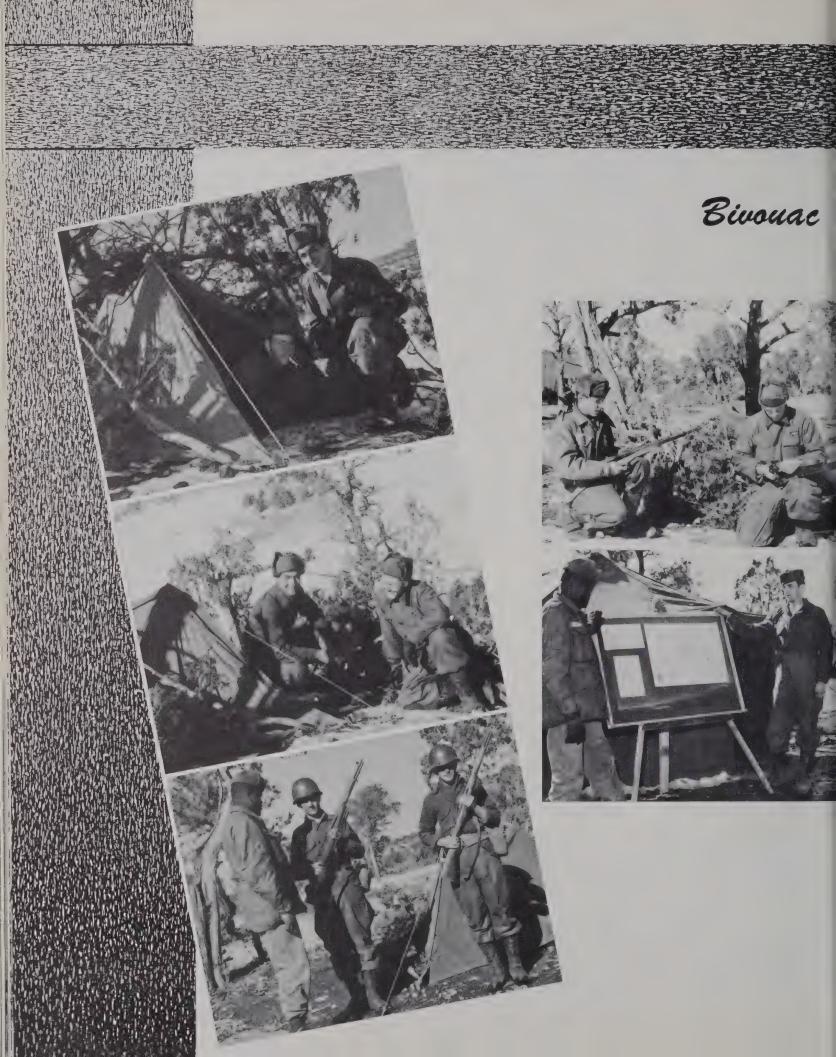




Rocket Range







Area





Company G 60th Infantry Regiment



1st Lieutenant ALAN S. WHITING Executive Officer



S.F.C. KENNETH SPEARS
1st Sergeant



Captain JOSEPH E. WATSON Company Commander



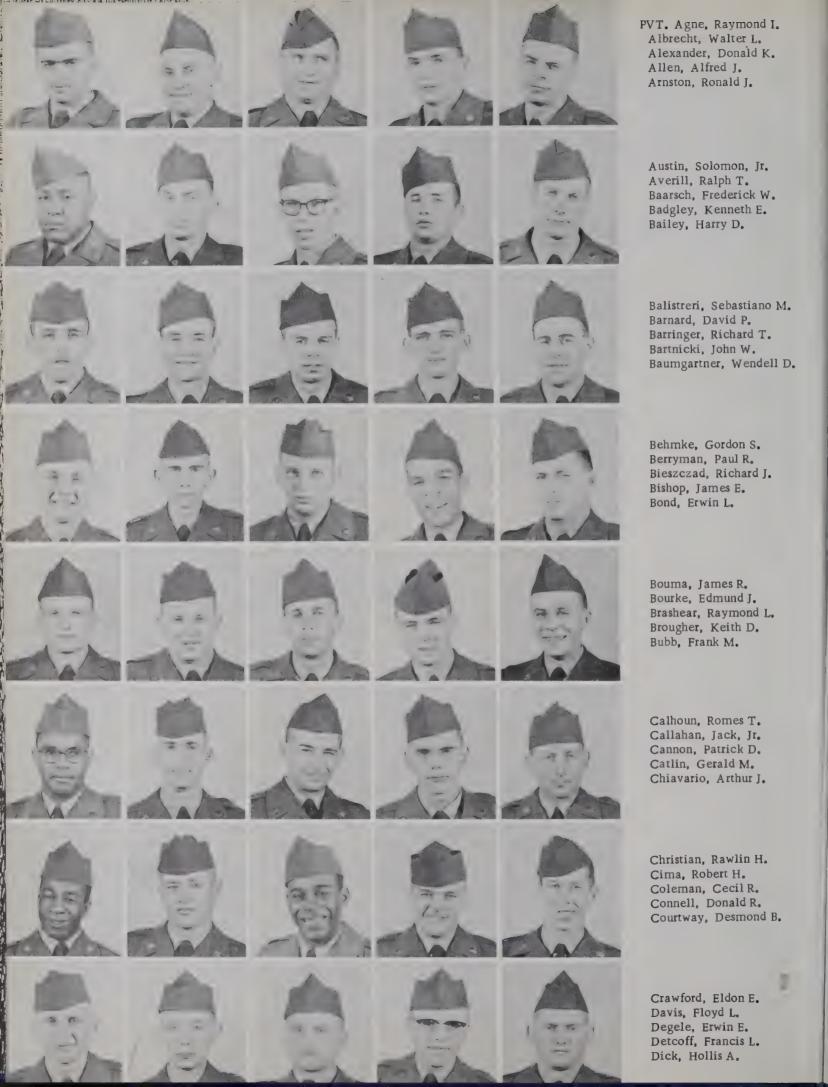
lst Lieutenant JOEL J. WILLIAMS Training Officer



2d Lieutenant CYRIL O. TAYLOR Training Officer



CADRE



Dimmers, Alan M.
Drouin, Maurice H.
Eagan, Jerome D.
Emery, John C.
Ericksen, Leif

Esposito, Julio
Fischer, Henry F.
Fitzgerald, Thomas B.
Floyd, Donald C.
Frederick, John H.

Gach, John R.
Gammon, Jerold L.
Garrette, Robert J.
Gensicke, David J.
Gibson, Fred L.

Gill, Thomas A.
Givens, John R.
Glaser, Harold J.
Glenz, Donald W.
Goessele, William A.

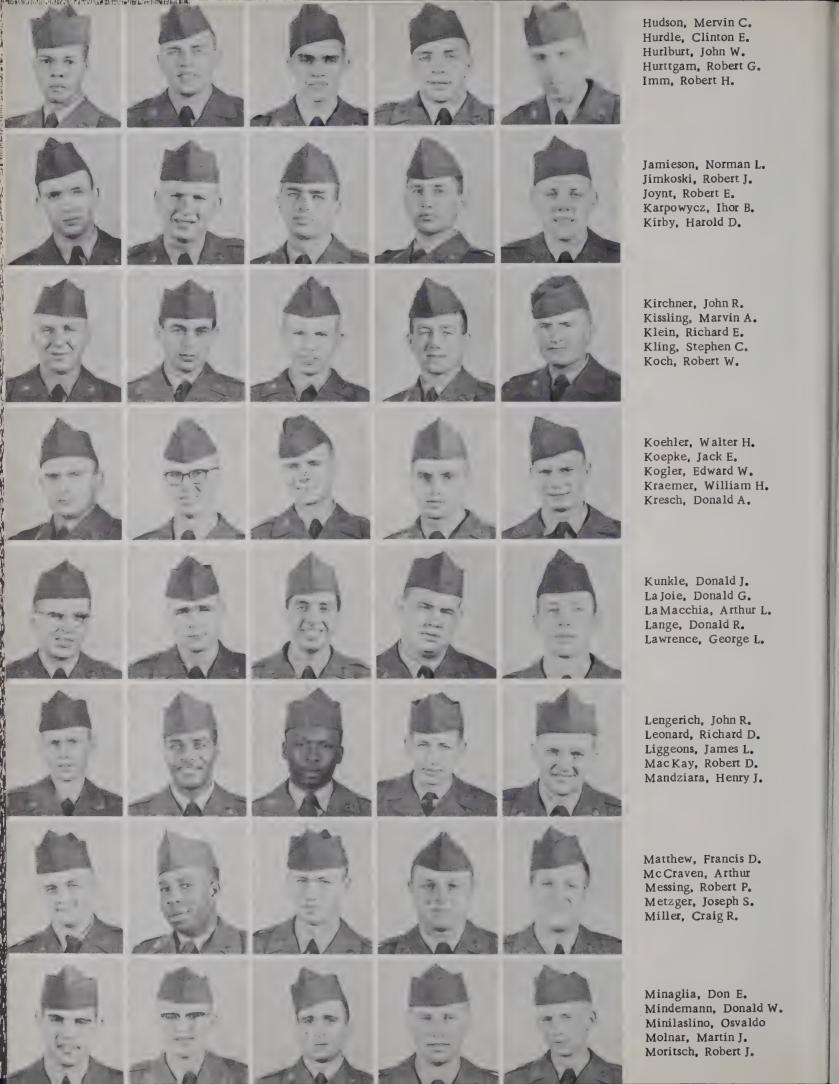
Goff, Thomas H., Jr. Goodall, Stanley K. Gordon, Albert Goudy, Robert A. Gray, George H.

Greenwood, Lyle G. Guibord, Gerald R. Gutowski, Stanley W. Hardt, Lester N. Harmueller, Paul G.

Haubrich, Allan R. Henrick, Allen E. Hetzel, Duane E. Higgins, Eugene W. Hodorowski, Edward G.

Hogan, William J.
Holdwick, Raymond H.Jr.
Hollweck, Curtis L.
Horwich, John J.
Howard, John A.





Muth, Robert L. Myles, Paul E. Naffin, Robert A. Nauss, Robert E. Nead, Douglas A.

Neiman, Wilbert A. Nielsen, Jimmie M. Nielsen, Torben H. Nienhaus, Edward L. Nitz, James R.

Noble, Willard L. Obara, Chester W. Oberhofer, Larry Obradovich, George O'Brien, Thomas A.

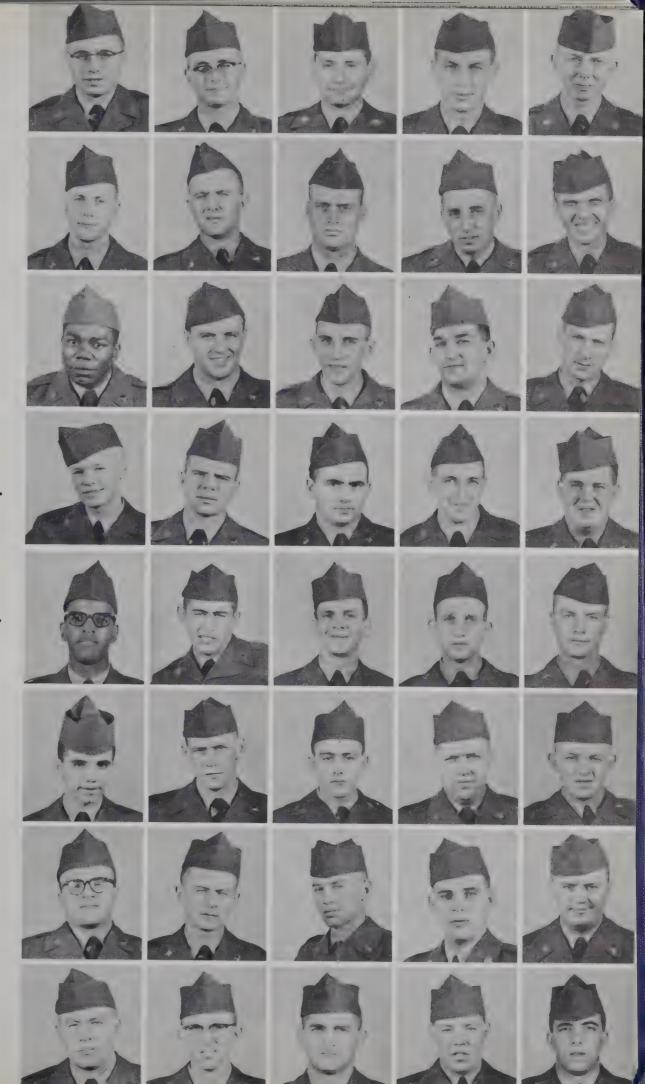
O'Connor, Robert G.
Olep, Elmer J.
Olson, Gordon J.
Orzechowski, Walter H.
Overturf, H. Jordan

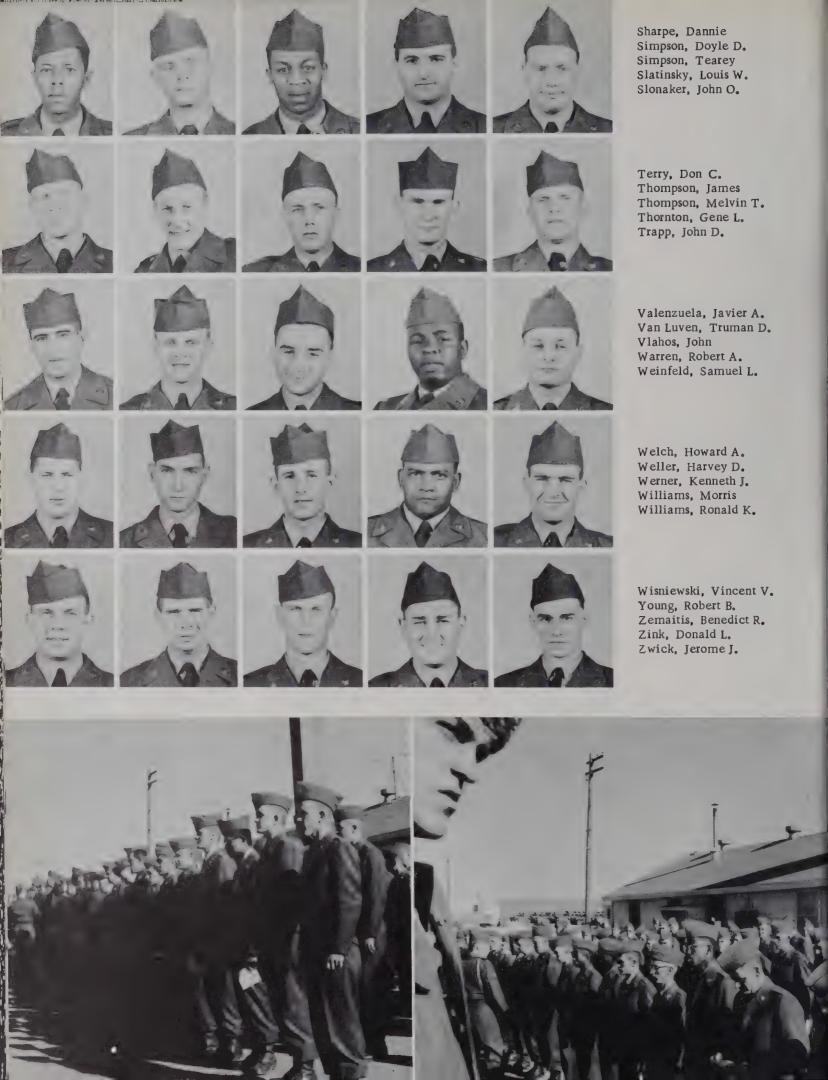
Palmer, Freddie
Parks, Lenard R.
Parmentier, William H.
Pink, Frederick G.
Pitterle, Duane C.

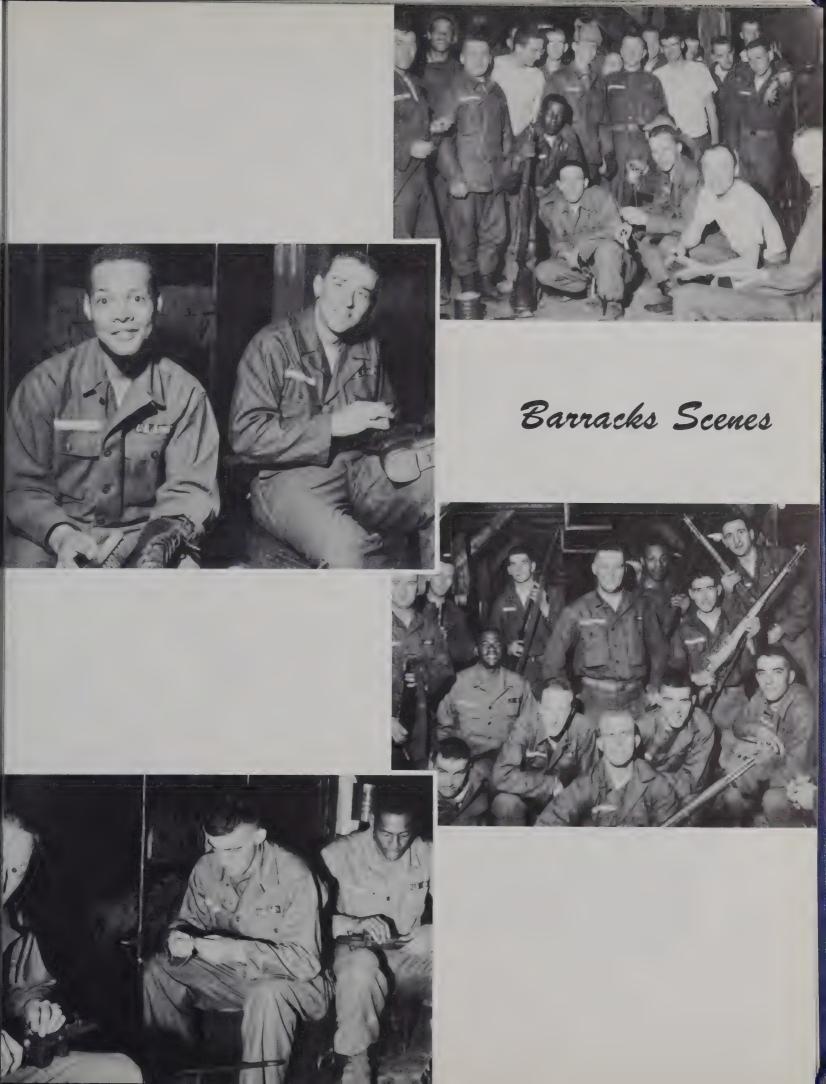
Polous, George Rahn, Robert Randazzo, William Ribble, Peter L. Rohr, Terrence A.

Rothenmaier, Roger E. Ruth, Kenneth J. Rutledge, Jack D. Rymer, Kenneth J. Rzentkowski, Leon J.

Schilling, Robert H. Schlei, Roland G. Schmidt, George H. Seeley, William J. Seminaro, Ronald E.





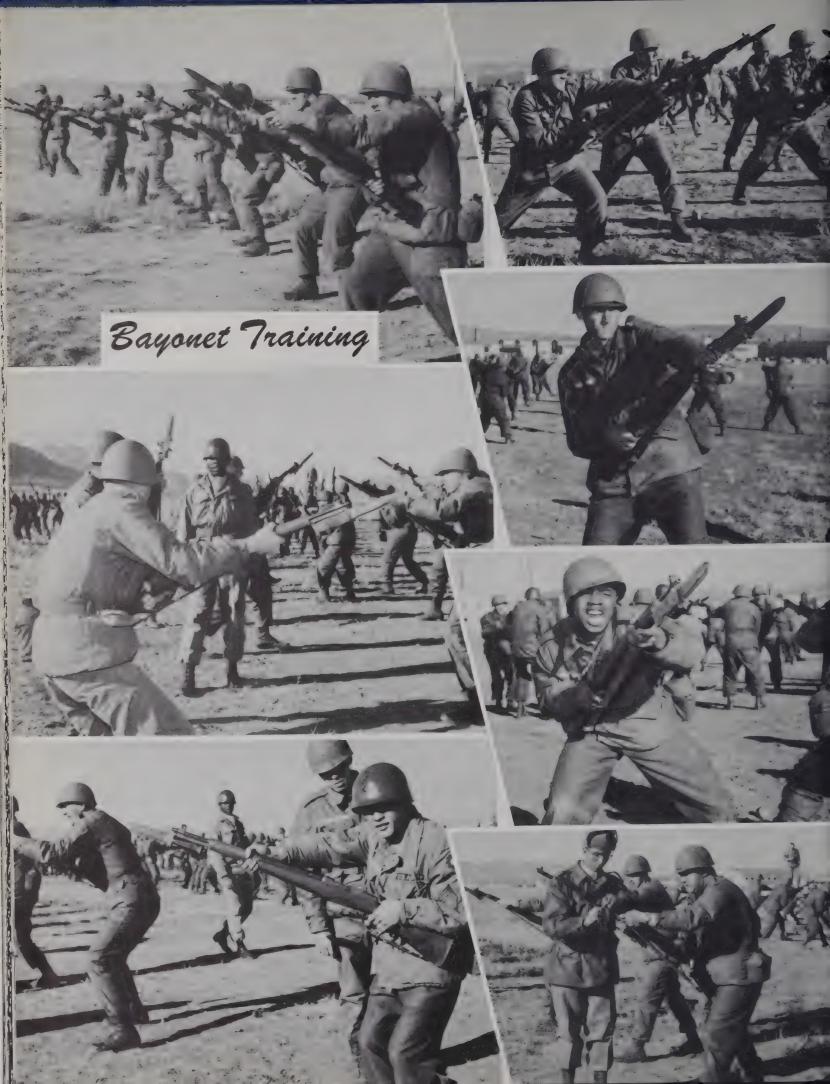






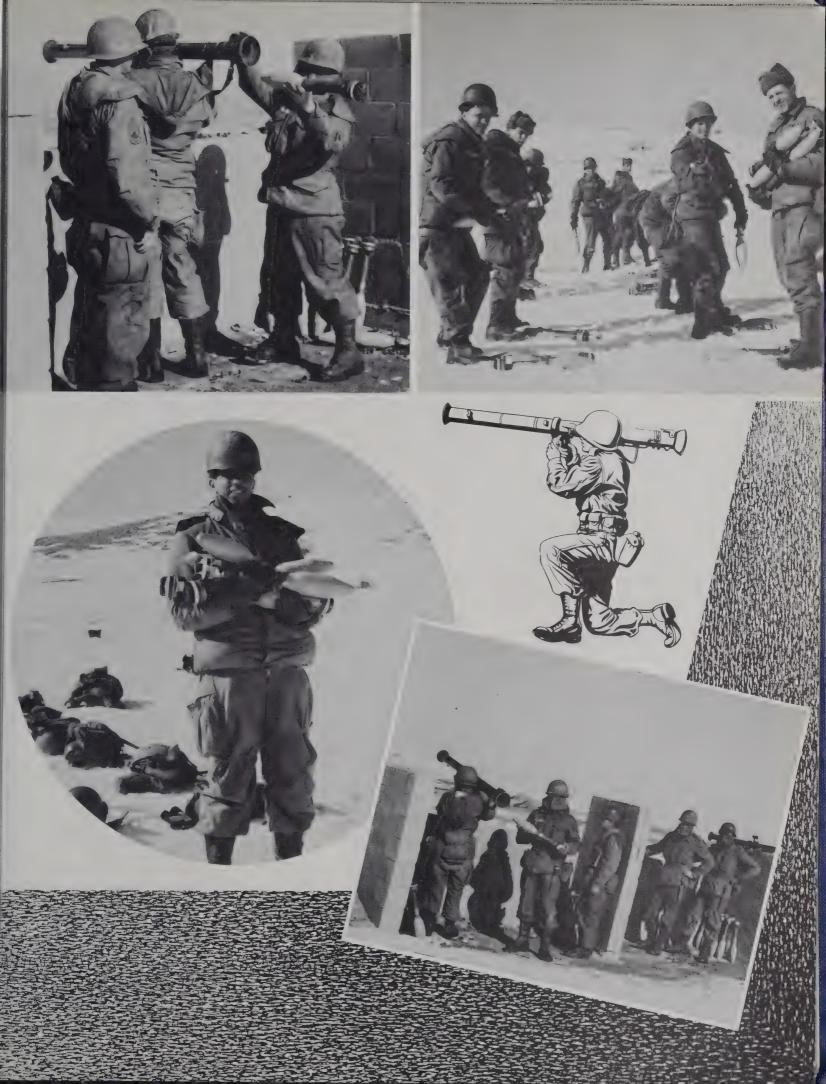
Chow in the Dining Hall



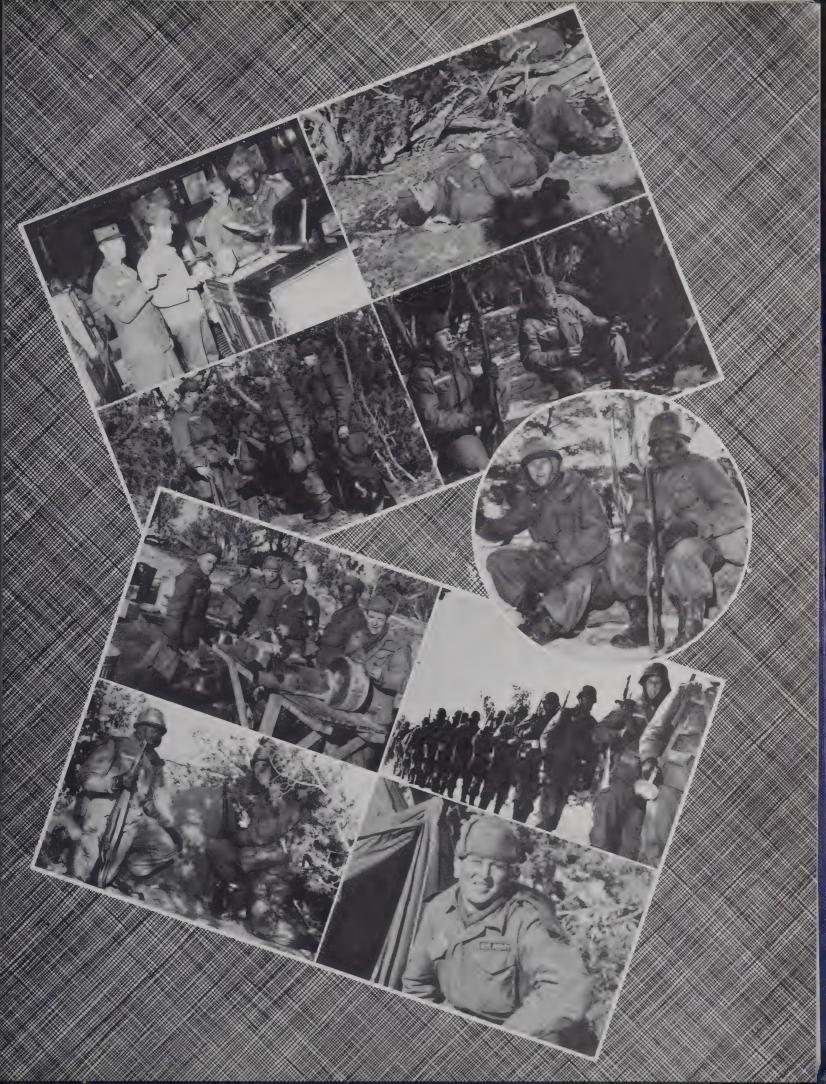














Shipping Out







Captain KENNETH A. ROYHANS Company Commander

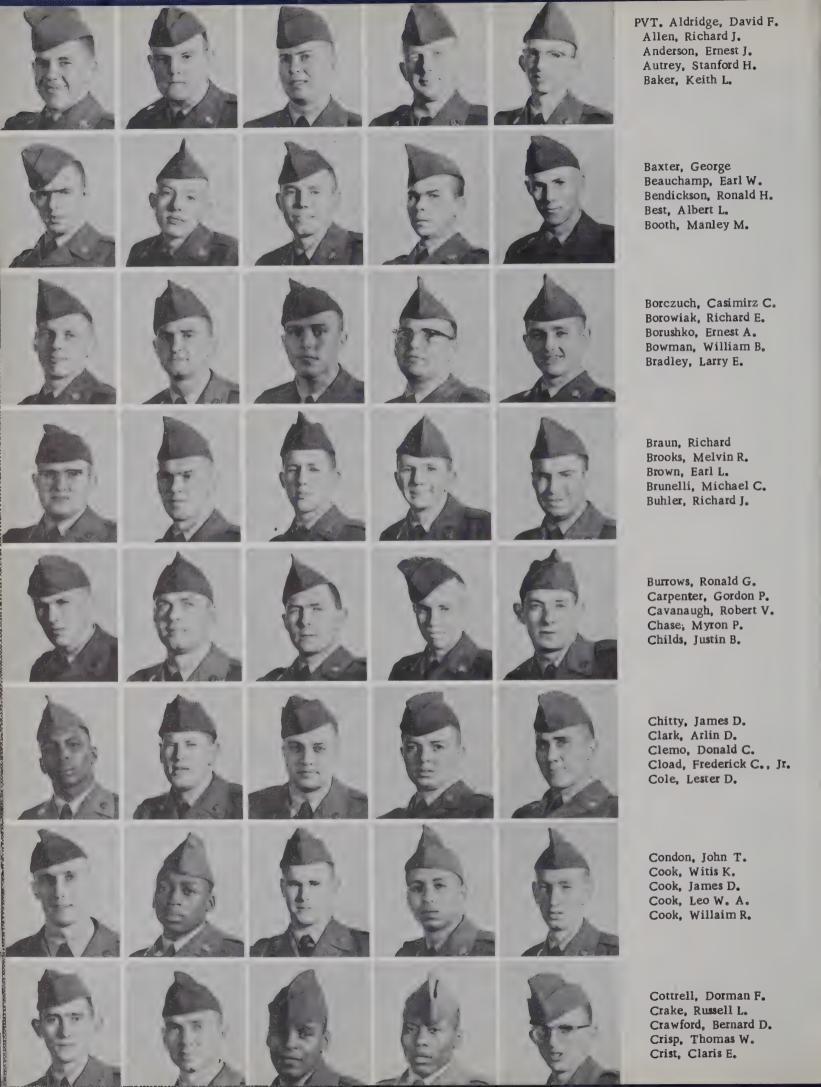
Company I 60th Infantry Regiment



M/Sgt.
ALLAN H. JAMISON
1st Sergeant



SP-3 JOHN C. THORSON Pfc. LEWIS K. HINDS Clerks



Croskey, Donald A. Crouch, Billy R. Danek, Robert J. De Boer, Frank E. Dempsey, George L.

Dixon, Eugene B.
Douglas, Robert A.
Dowers, Harold V.
Dubay, Ronald C.
Dubbink, Glenn H.

Duke, Robert L.
Edwards, Lewis R.
Ellis, Bernard M.
Ellis, Glenn L.
Ellis, Richard M., III

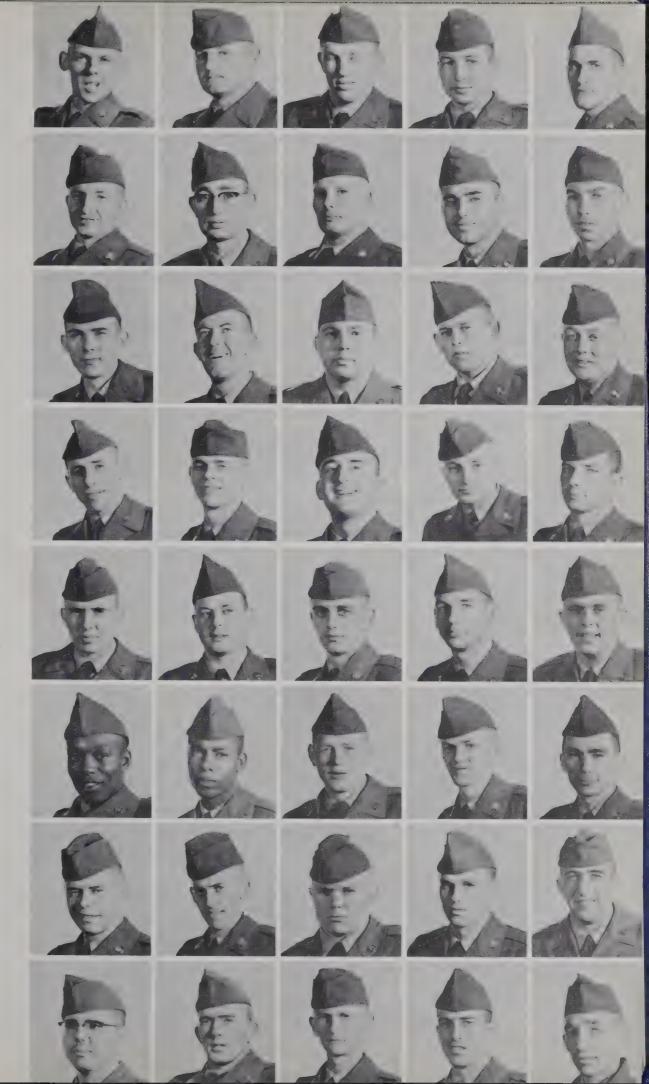
Emery, Rolland F.
Enervold, Richard W.
Farole, Eugene M.
Feiler, Michael
Fischer, Gary D.

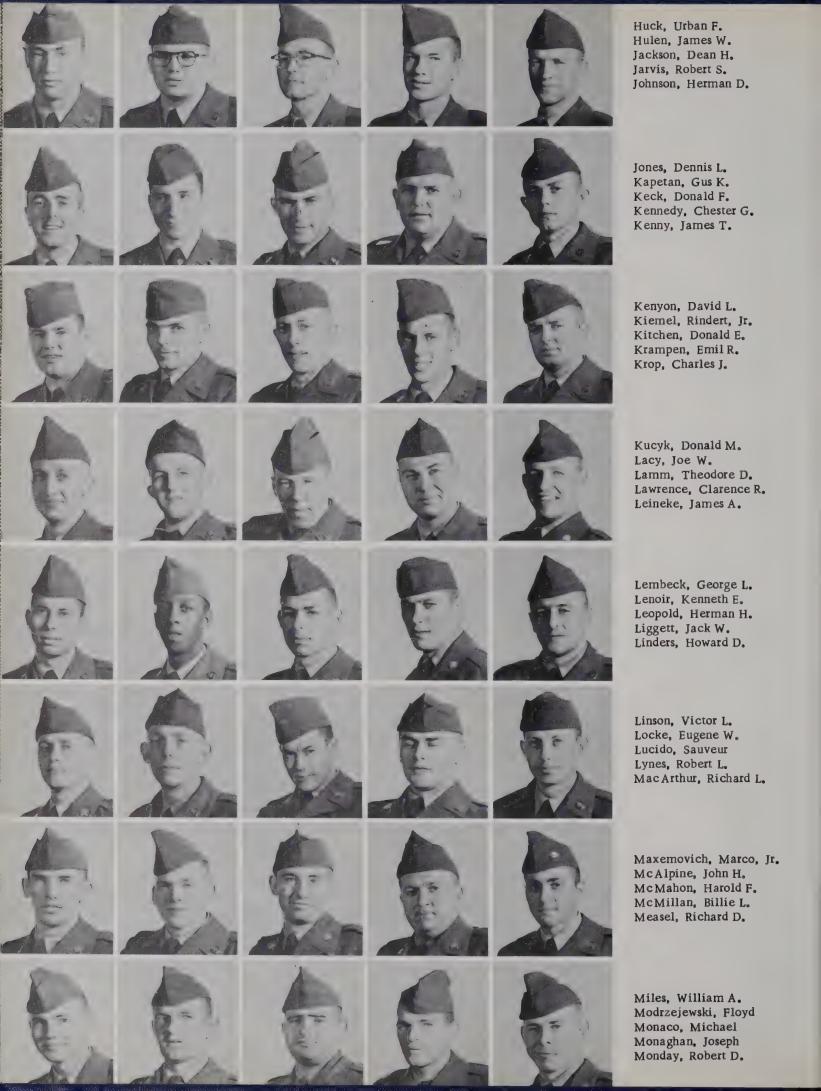
Fleming, Lowell E.
Flink, Edgar F.
Furr, Mack L.
Gallo, Roger R.
Gaston, Harley L., Jr.

Goff, Ludie B.
Goode, Clifford
Greek, John J.
Greenhoe, Roger A.
Griffith, Newell C.

Gunther, Warren T. Halbert, Roy Harden, Paul E. Harpe, Lester W. Harrison, Jim D.

Hoerauf, Gerald A. Hoggatt, Eldon E. Hoop, Robert O. Hopkins, Earl A. Howland, William R.





Monfils, Harold D. Moore, William L. Morrill, Robert A. Morrison, Richard L. Muirhead, Dennis R.

Nipple, Karl F.
Nolan, Raymond
Norkus, Edward R.
Oatmen, Richard J.
Ontiveros, Felipe G.

Oprita, Daniel J.
Orluck, Jerry D.
Pagett, James R.
Painchaud, Raynald L.
Paulsen, Dean A.

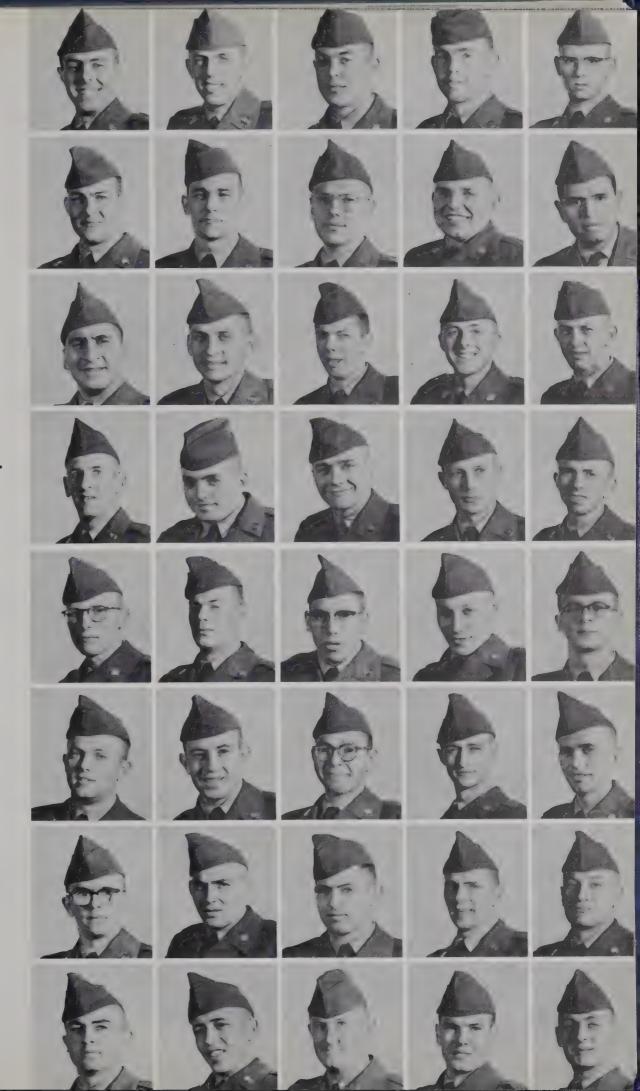
Pekel, Matthew B.
Prendergast, Edward G.
Prince, Robert G., Jr.
Rauen, James J.
Reed, Glenn M.

Regis, Arlen N.
Richmond, Richard E.
Ripperba, John B.
Rischar, John E.
Robertson, Charles D.

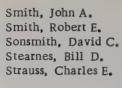
Rocheleau, Melvin J. Rose, Louis J. Rosenthal, Harry M. Ruff, James E. Ruffatto, Vernon D.

Sandlin, Ronald Seeback, Alvin M. Senne, Robert C. Shake, Joseph R. Sinders, Robert M.

Sinkler, Bernard C. Skinner, Curtis E. Slack, Phillip, Jr. Slankard, James L. Slansky, Raymond C.







Svehla, Donald J. Schaefer, Sylvester B. Tapper, Raymond Tasker, Richard E. Thorson, Thomas S.

Tipton, John W. Ugel, Charles F. Van Meter, Leon F. Voyles, Gerald D. Wentworth, Gerald F.

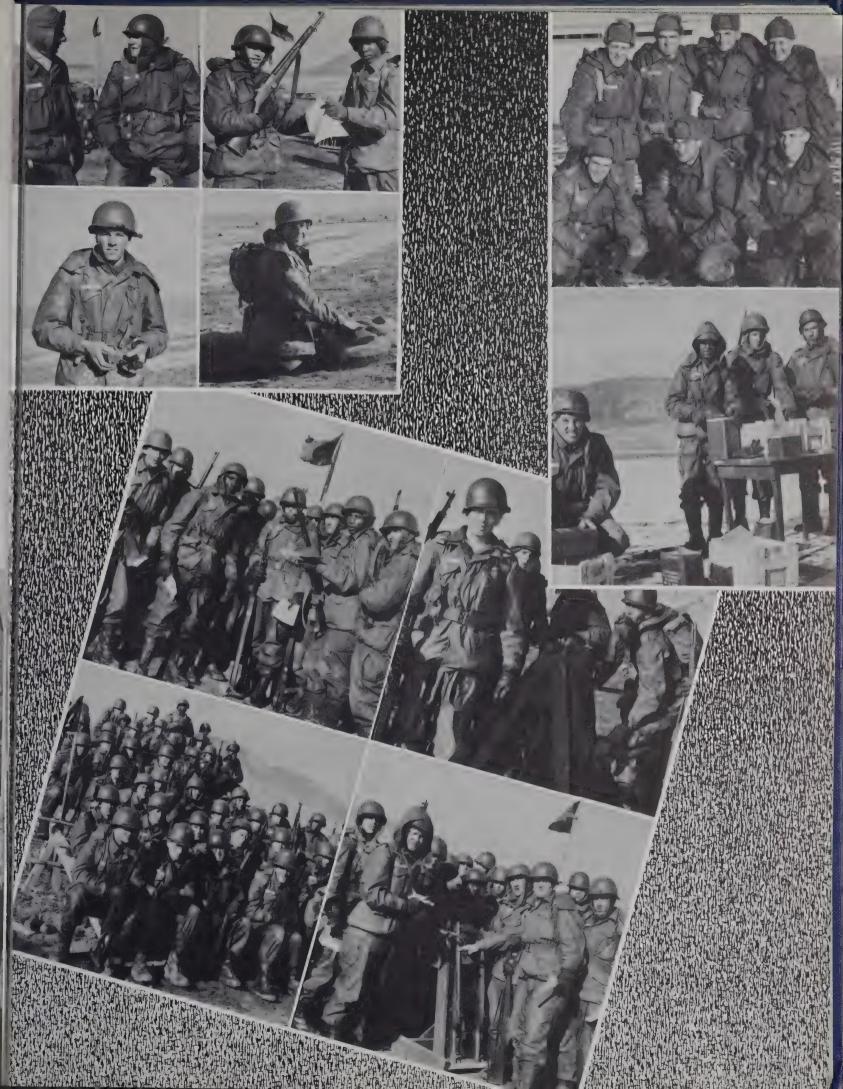






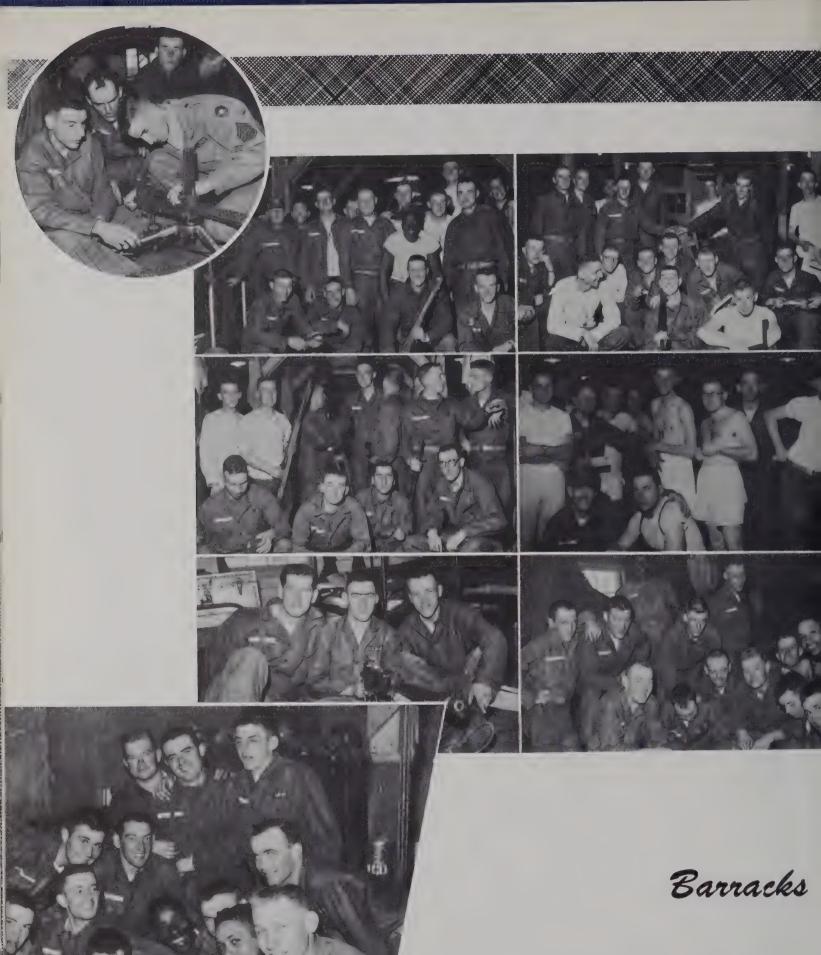






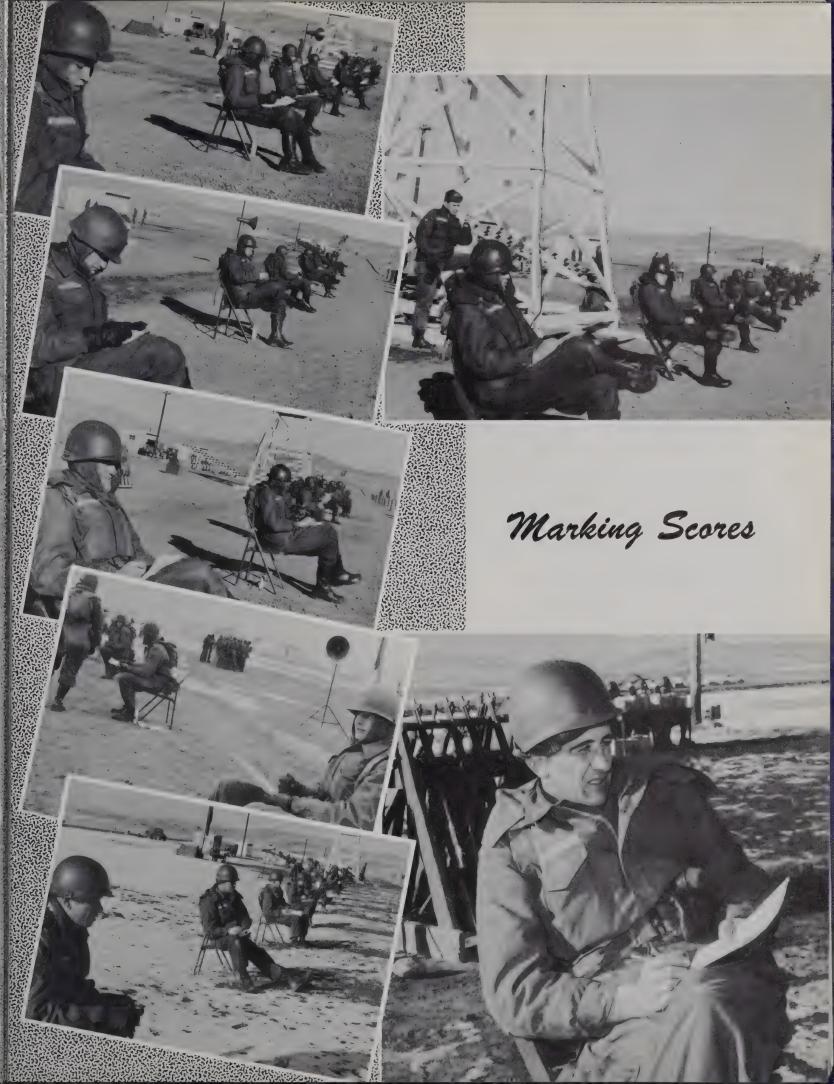


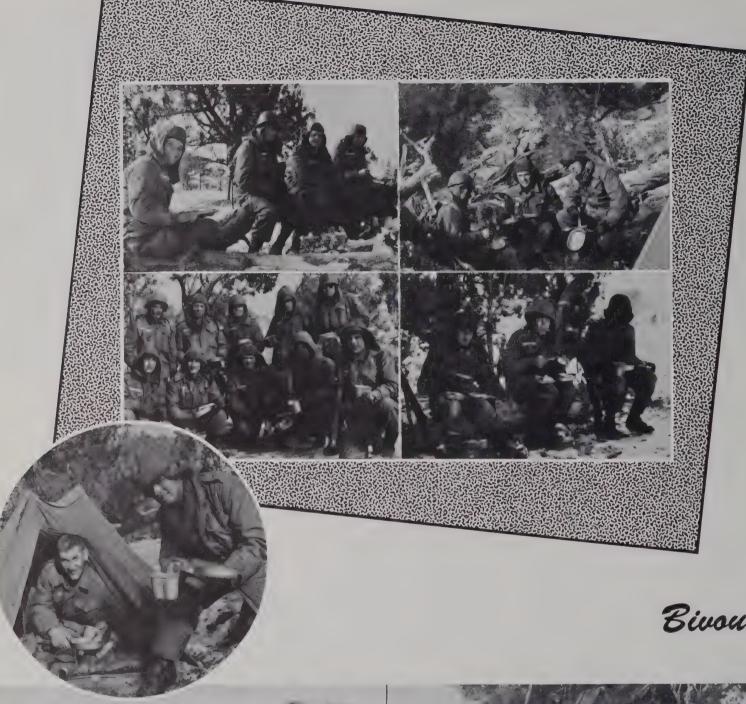












Bivouae







Area





Captain
ZACK R. WILLIAMS
Company Commander

Company K 60th Infantry Regiment



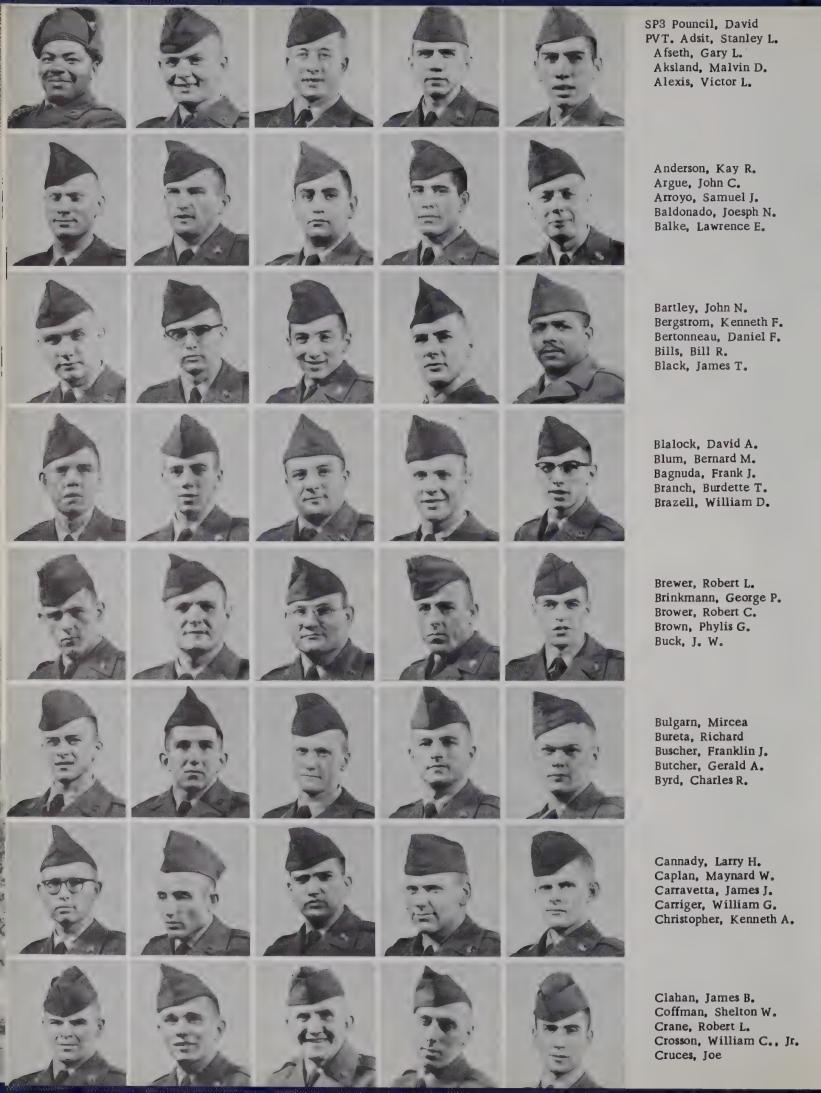
2d Lieutenant JAMES T. HANCOCK Executive Officer



M/Sgt.
EDWARD TYLER
1st Sergeant



FIELD CADRE



Cutiff, John D.
Daisy, Kenneth A.
Daniels, David H.
Davidson, Ralph E.
Davis, John T.

De La Mare, Glen W. Delannoy, Serge B. De Lisle, Albert Demchak, John M. Denny, Robert W.

Denoto, Frank
DeNovi, Anthony F.
Desroches, Lionel W.
De Young, Alvin L.
Dodson, Doyle E.

Earl, Morris
Fackler, Donald E.
Farrell, John F.
Feldman, Burton A.
Feliz, John R.

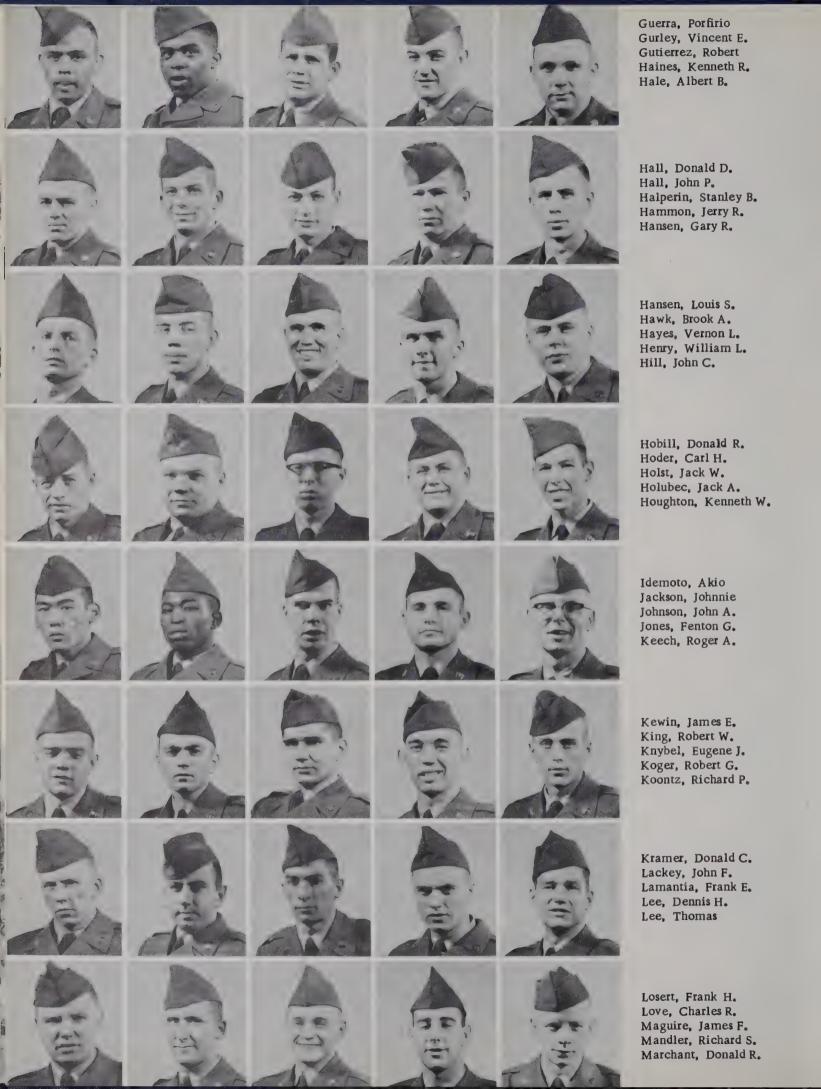
Feuerzeig, Bernard M. Fleming, Ronald F. Franks, William H. Fravel, Albert L. Fritzen, David R.

Fuson, James G.
Gale, Roderick A.
Gatewood, Melvin E.
Gendell, Martin B.
Gibbs, Russell R.

Gieringer, Leo F.
Gillespie, Charles T.
Gillette, Norman R.
Goyke, Ronald F.
Graham, Richard W.

Grassley, Wayne B. Green, Dennis F. Griffin, Edward W. Grittin, Jess L. Gritton, Charles F.





Martin, Don R.
Martin, John T.
Mc Avinue, Kevin P.
Mc Carley, James T.
Mc Gaugh, Robert E.

Meunier, Arthur, Jr.
Miller, Walter A.
Montini, Dino B.
Moore, James L.
Morris, Donald A.

Munkhoff, Joe A. Munoz, Joe J. Murphy, Carl H. Murray, Gerald R. Nakagawa, Eddie

Nelson, Dean T. Nevarez, Ignacio J. Norick, Larry H. Nozaki, Masami R. Okimoto, Thomas

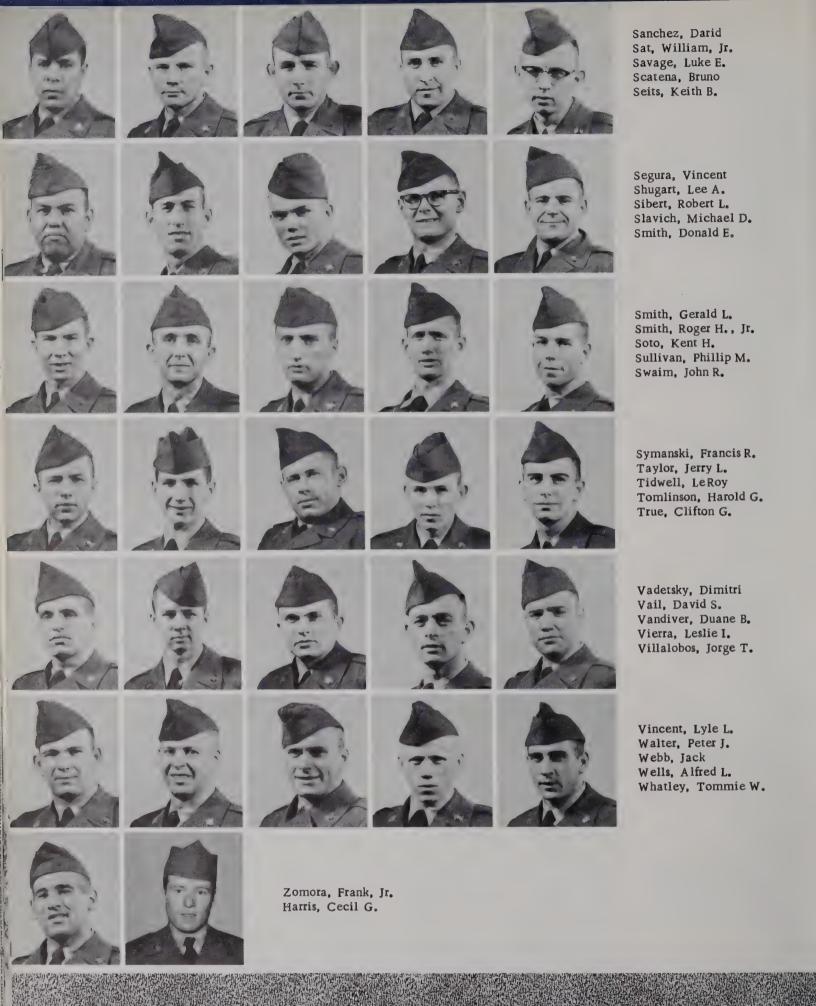
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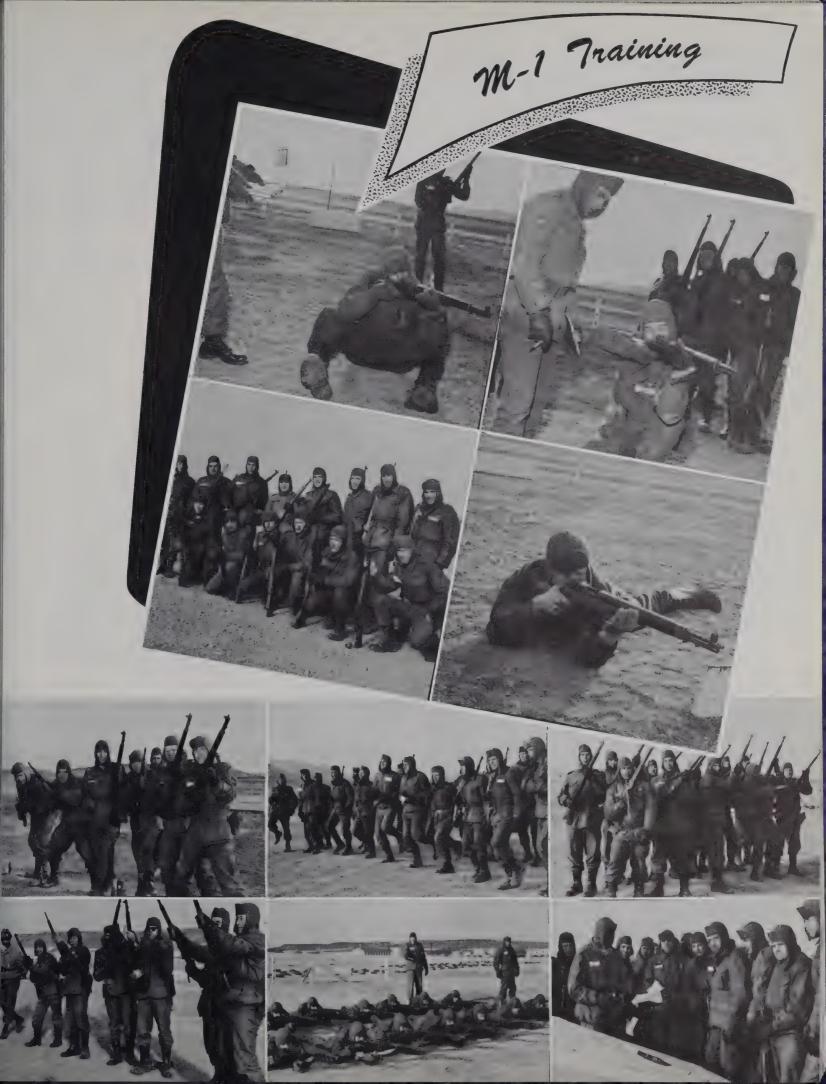
Parkinson, Daniel B. Pekola, Stanley J. Peraza, Benjamin Perkins, Larn A. Petroutsas, Peter M.

Phillips, David R.
Presser, Thomas H.
Prince, Johnnie L.
Prukop, Raymond O.
Ramer, Glen A.

Reed, Harold D.
Reynolds, Joseph F.
Rhodes, David M.
Roberts, Ronald M.
Rogers, James M., Jr.











Changing Linen













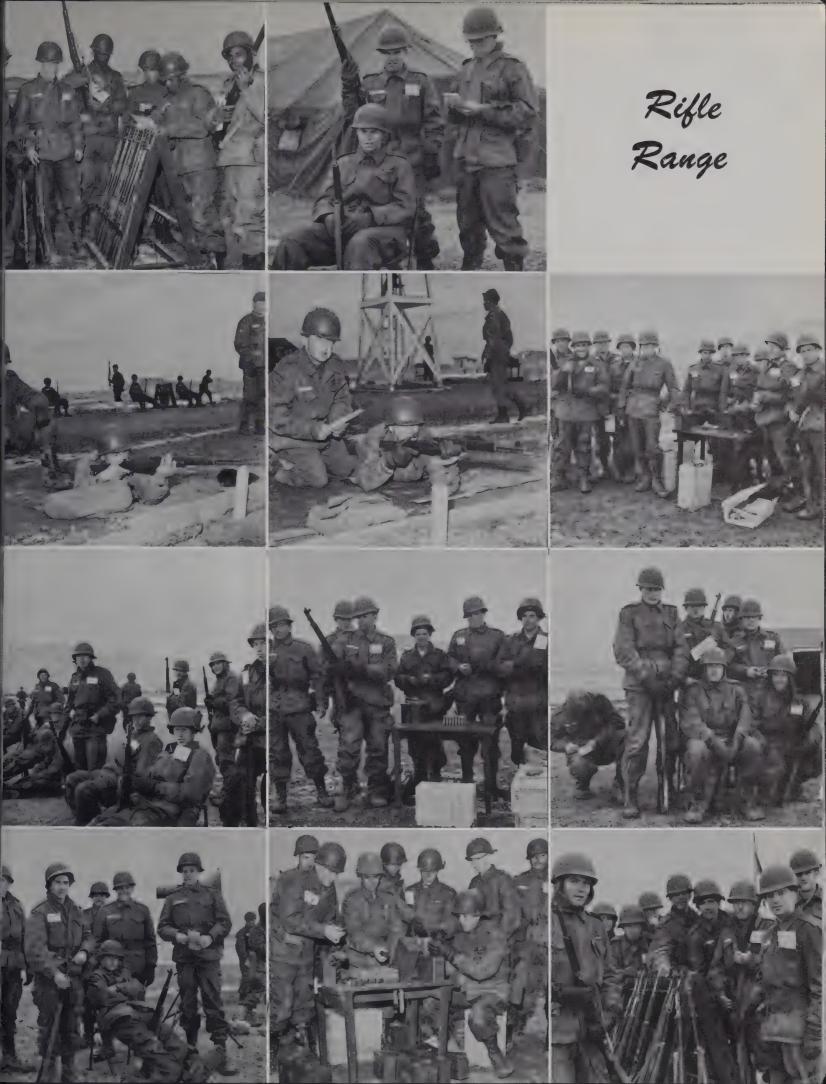


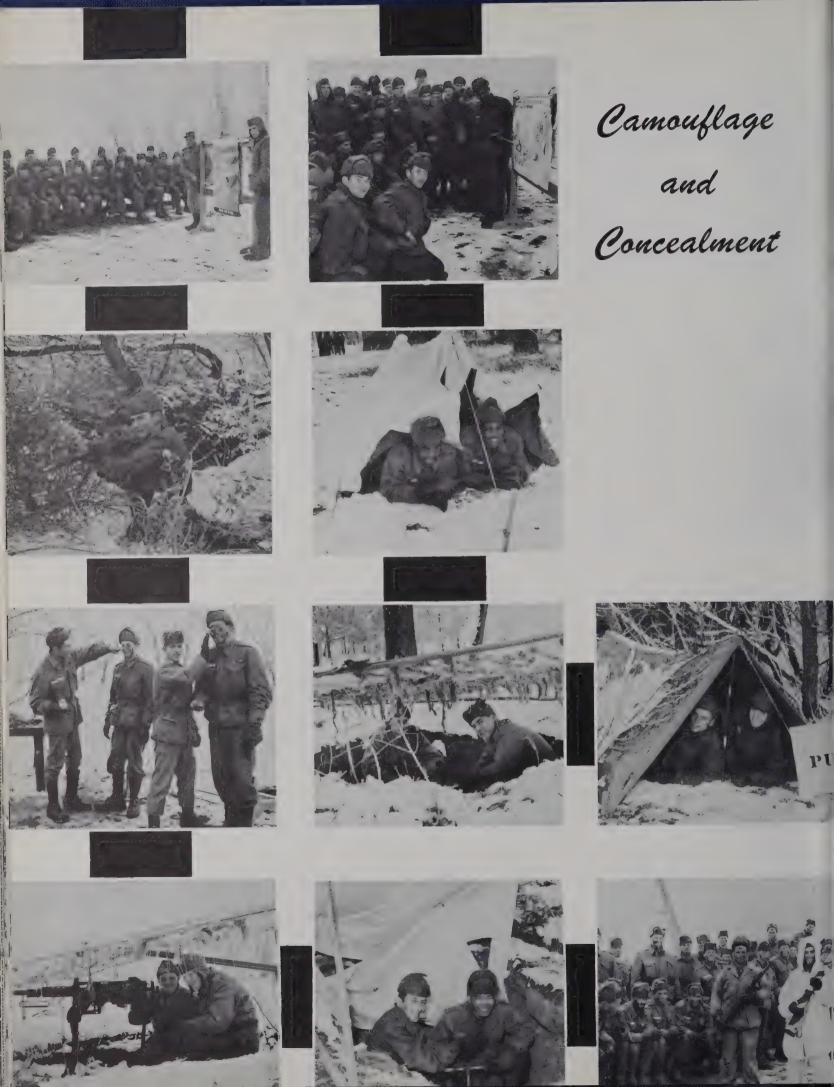






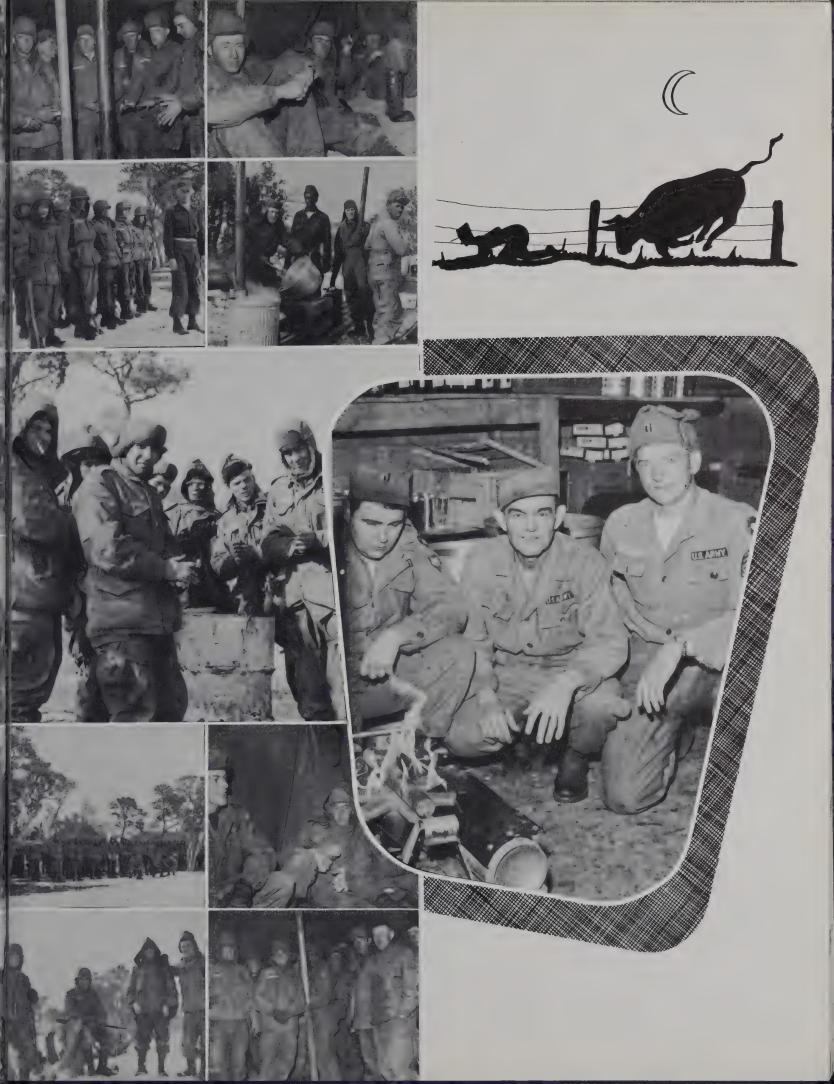












Marching

The state of the s

1st Lieutenant ARTHUR E. BROWN, JR. Company Commander

M/Sgt.
PRESTON G. RICHARD
1st Sergeant

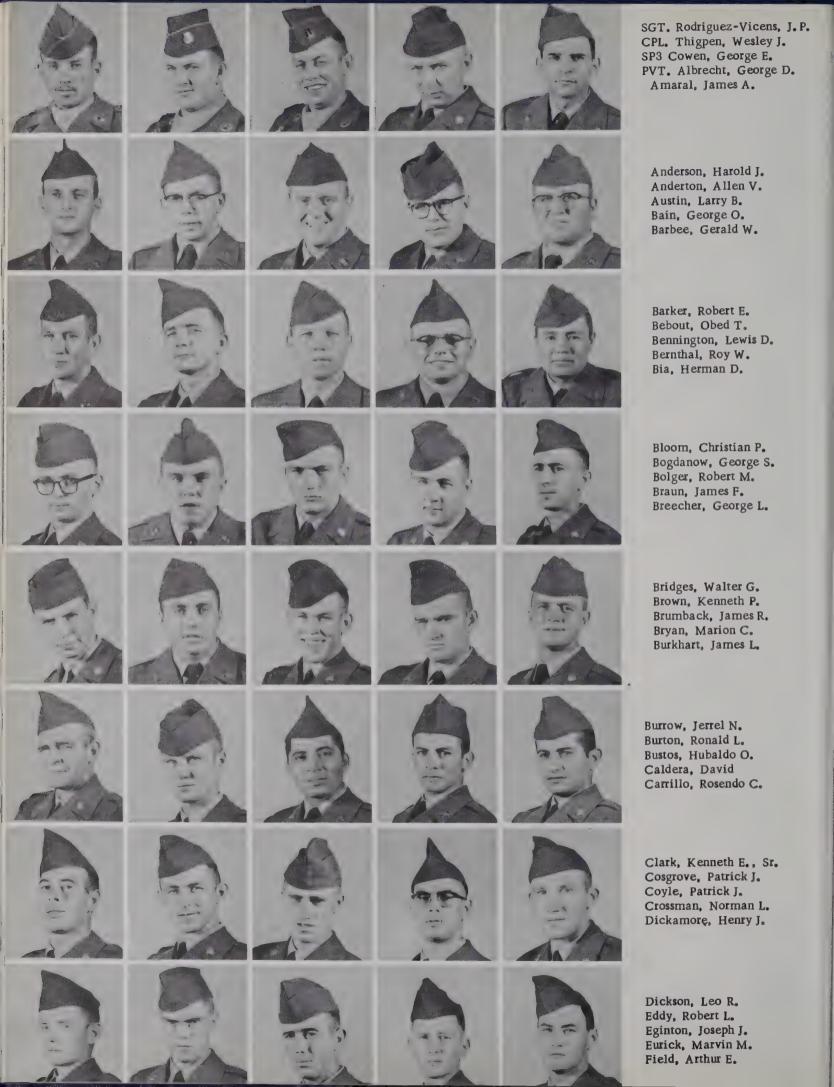
Company L 60th Infantry Regiment



lst Lieutenant DONALD BROWN Executive Officer



CADRE



Flores, Cruz R. Florez, Robert Frisch, Billy H. Gibbons, Joseph M. Golden, Dean R.

Gross, Richard H.
Hertsgaard, Lowell I.
Holt, Gary L.
Hopewell, James H.
Howard, Vernon P.

Hulett, Robert P.
Jackson, Richard L.
Jones, Grover C., Jr.
King, Don L.
Maggar, Billy D.

Maher, Joseph P.
Malone, Fred F.
Martinez, Jose O.
Mathews, Roger D.
McCorn, William C.

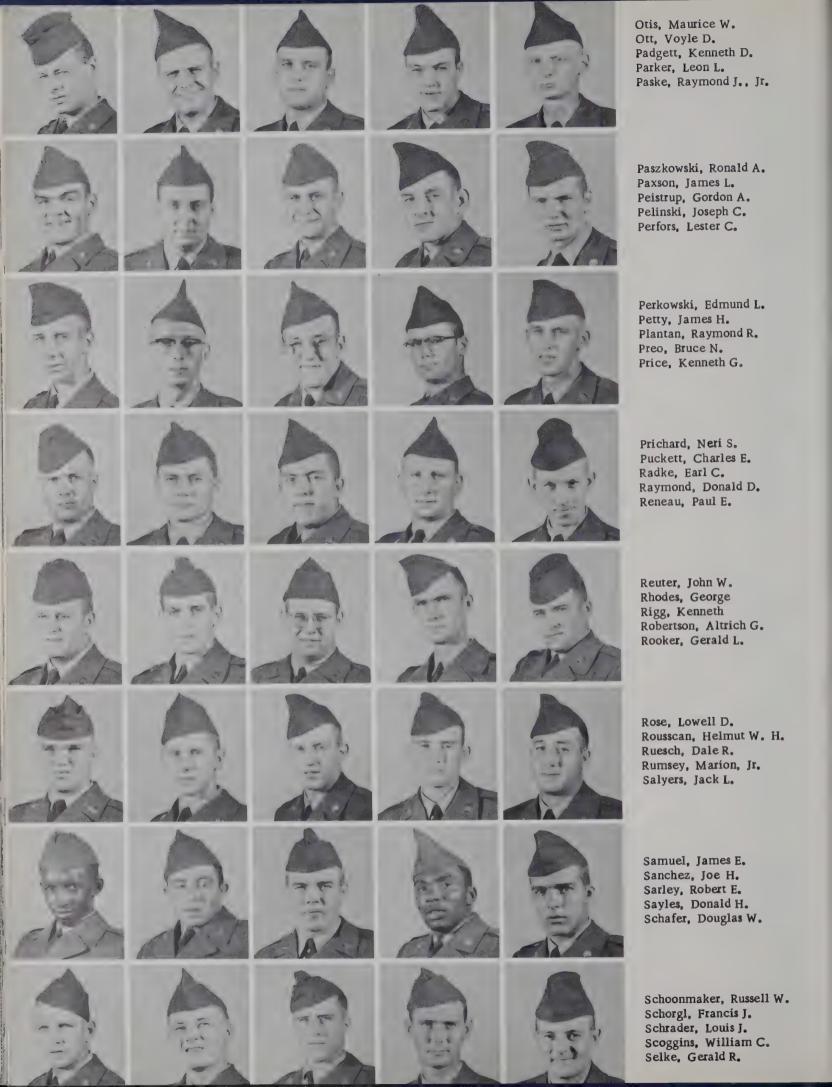
McGuire, Harley L. Menke, John B. Mete, Kenneth E. Meyer, David Meyers, Richard D.

Michael, Charles E. Middleswart, James C. Miller, Leslie Moore, Paul Morhet, Rene W., Jr.

Moscato, Anthony F. Neumann, Arthur R. Newvine, Duane W. Nick, Norman L. Normandt, Donald J.

Nurmi, Kaarlo V. Nygren, William G. Nyman, Russell U. Osbun, Jesse L. Osis, Aivars





Sensol, Oswaldo Sercey, John W. Shiley, Keith A. Sims, Charles E. Smalley, John W.

Smith, Donald S. Smith, Gerald W. Smith, Mandel E. Solosy, Stephen Somora, Allan G.

Soper, Robert A.
Sousa, Frederick T.
Spiro, John T.
Stanturf, Charles D.
Stickler, James P.

Stryker, George L.
Stuart, Kenneth C.
Stubblefield, Robert C.
Swarthout, Arlen V.
Sypherd, Clark E.

Szymanowski, John R. Szymczak, Virgil R. Talbot, Gerald J. Tate, Robert B. Tolliver, Travis L.

Tompkins, Norman R.
Tretow, Warren E.
Tribble, Gerald D.
Trowbridge, Philip L.
Van Slambrouck, Thomas

Villegas, Anselmo Vukas, George Wahls, Donald A. Walker, John W. Walker, Robert, Jr.

Ward, Royce A.
Warfel, Charles R.
Weeks, Jimmy R.
West, Fred C.
Whitmire, Albert L.





Whittle, Benjamin Whitworth, Clarence K. Wiles, Robert A. Wilke, William L. Williams, Harold D.

Williams, John E.
Winniford, James D.
Winters, Lawrence W.
Witter, David B.
Wittner, Fred W.

Wludyka, Gerald Wolfe, Gayle N. Wong, Fee C. Workman, Eugene D. Woytus, Gerald F.





Assembly and Disassembly











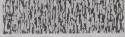
Physical















Training Test

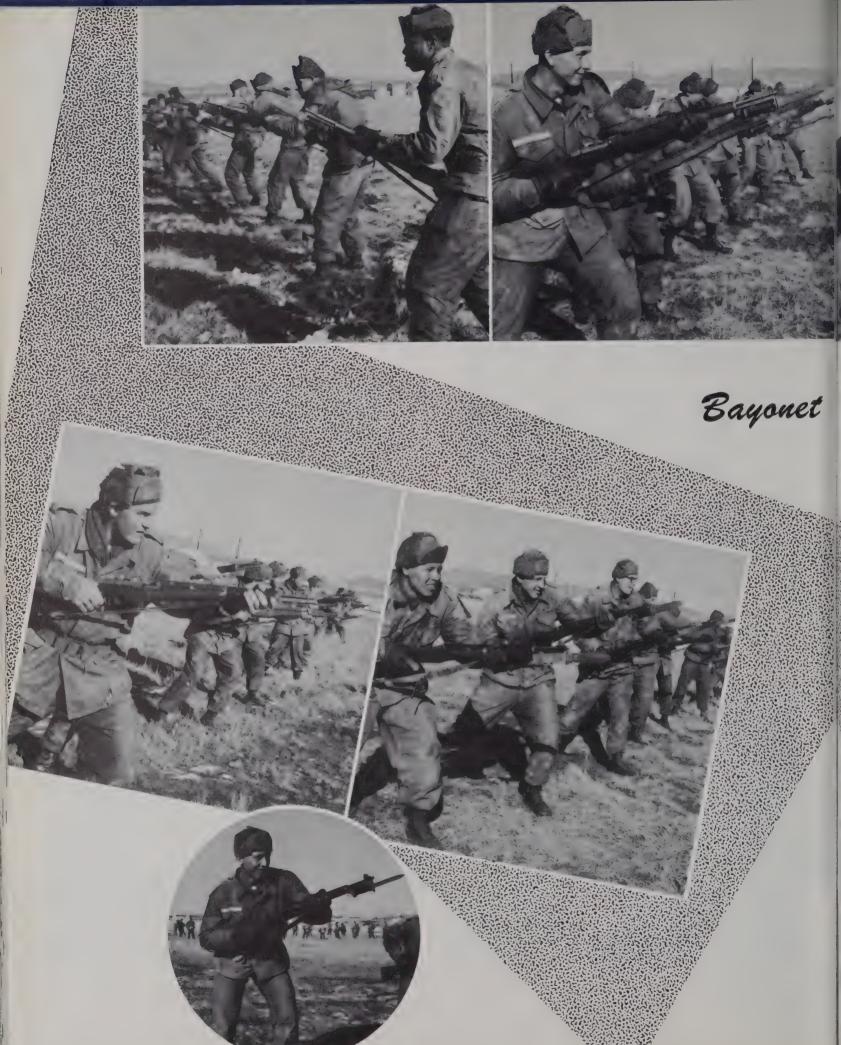


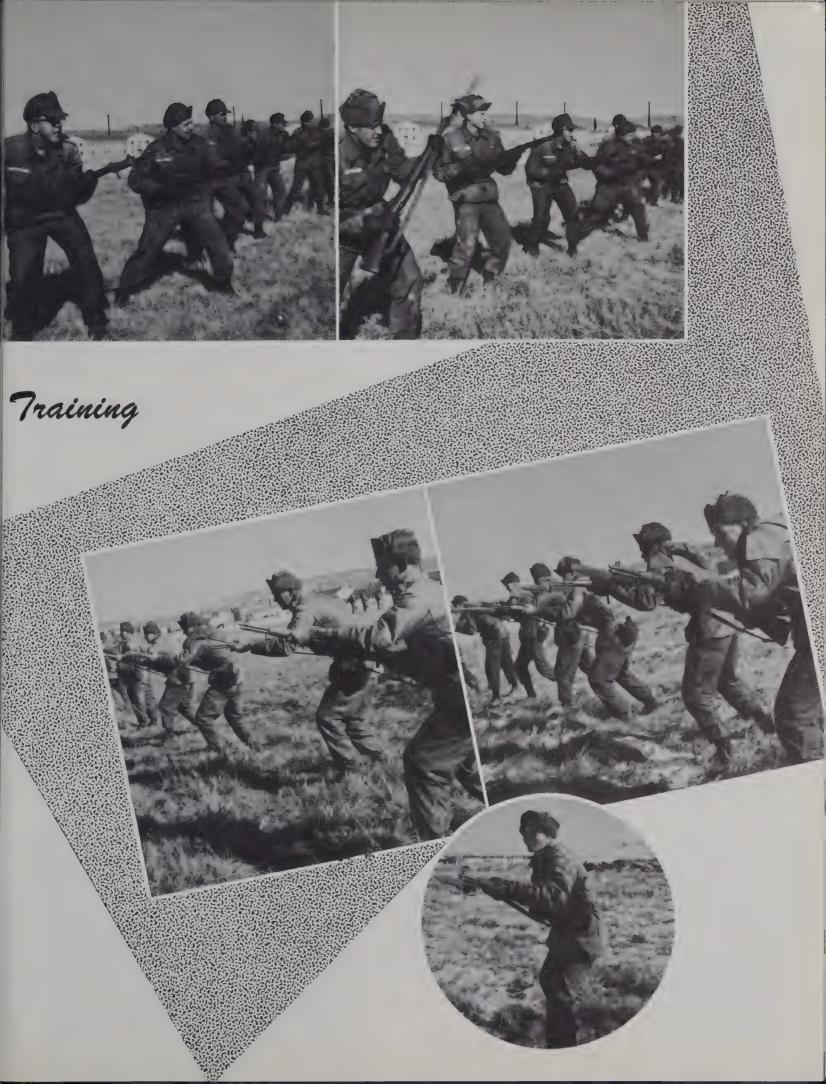






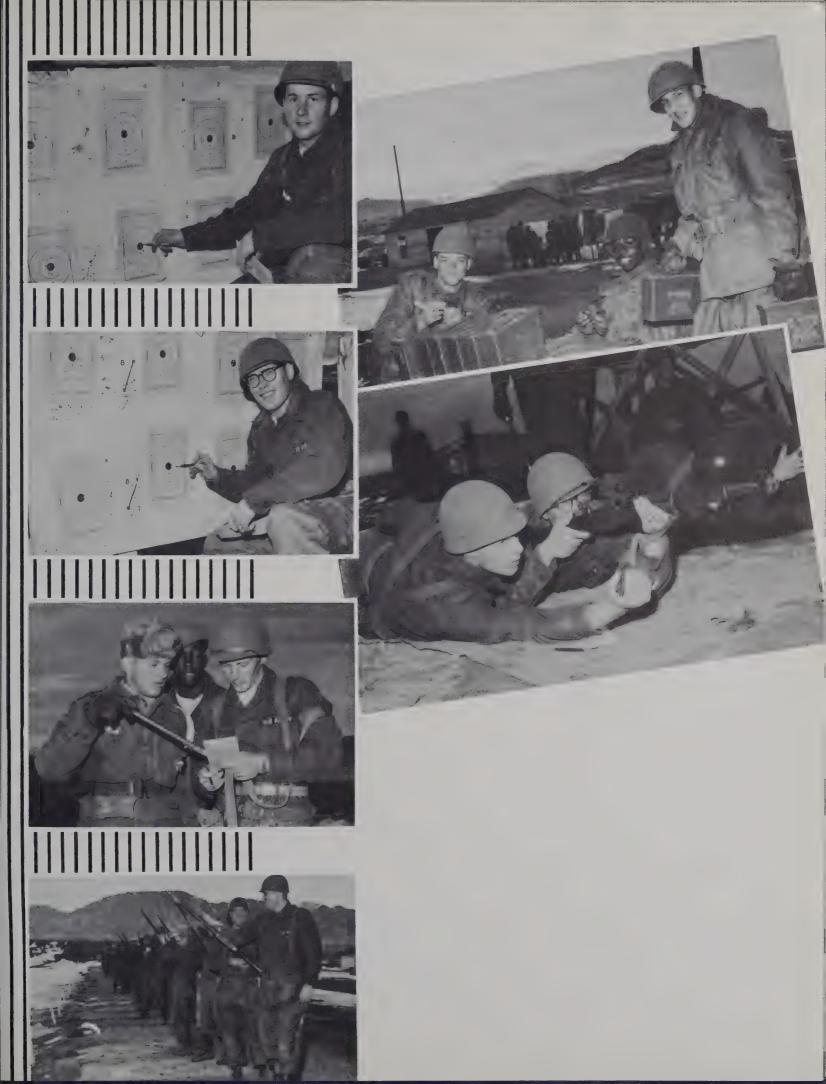






M-1 and 1,000" Range









While on Bivouae

Battery A 34th Field Artillery Battalion



1st Lieutenant DICK D. NEW Executive Officer



lst Lieutenant WILLIAM P. ROBERTS Training Officer



M/Sgt.
FLOYD E. NICHOLSON
1st Sergeant

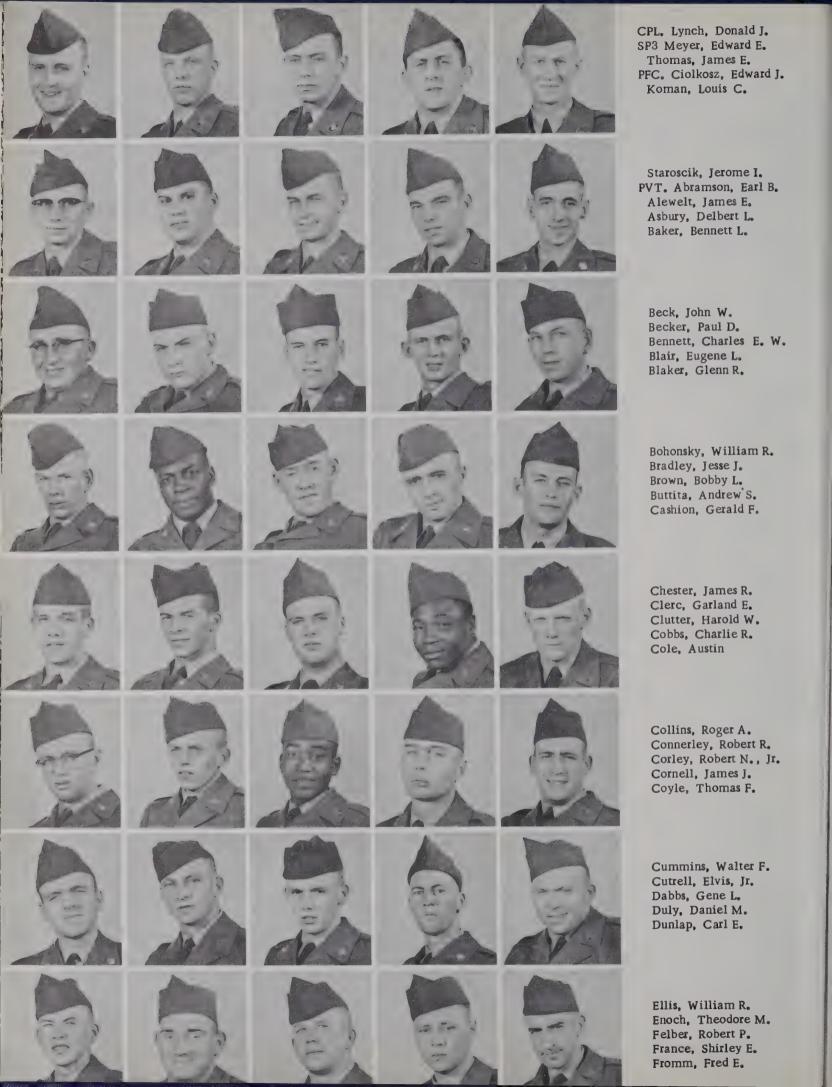


Captain
WELLINGTON S. JONES
Battery Commander

SP-3 BOYKIN PARNELL Battery Clerk



CADRE



Gastl, Eugene F.
Gawthorp, Allan H.
Gillette, Joseph A.
Glenn, William F., Jr.
Glore, Jesse R.

Goldsby, La Salle R. Gorman, Donald E. Gosnell, Thomas G. Griffin, Herbert B. Groendyke, William H.

Hale, Thomas E. Harris, George E. Hatch, Milton C. Heather, Donald N. Helmers, Edgar W.

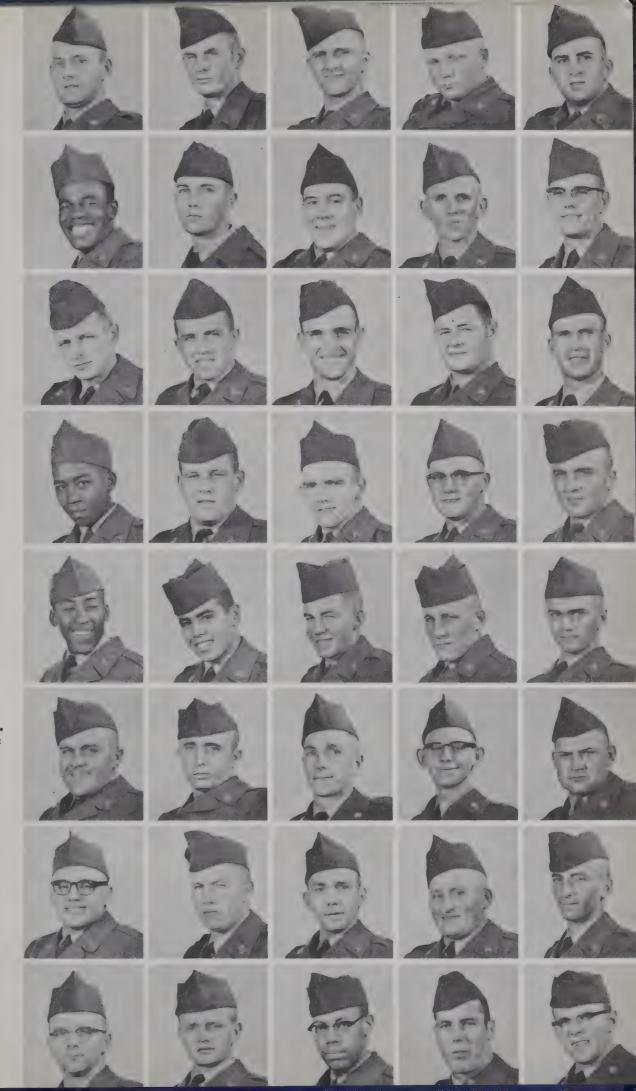
Henderson, Arthur L.
Henry, Dean F.
Hickey, Robert E.
Hohn, Eugene H.
Hubbell, John W., Jr.

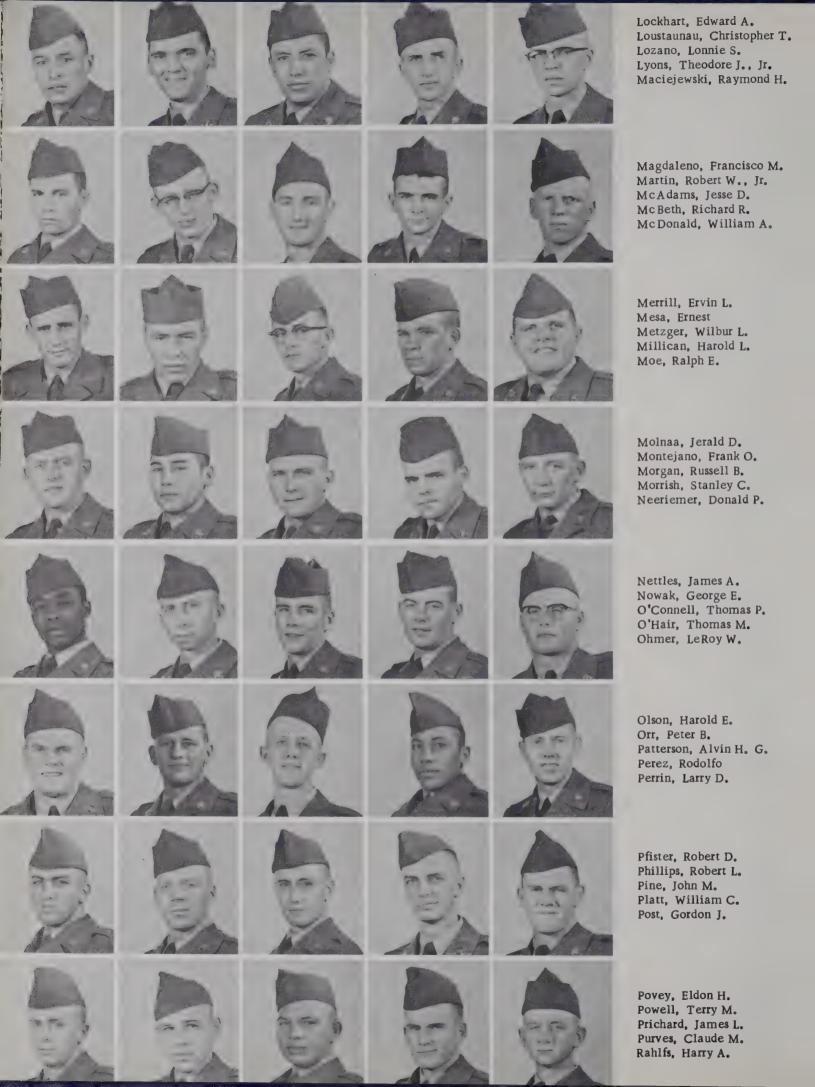
Hughes, Johnnie G.
Jasso, Jesus A.
Jensen, Robert C.
Johnson, Edward L.
Johnson, Elmer L., Jr.

Jungblom, Edwin N., Jr. Kabylafkas, Constantine Kalista, Joel D. Kay, Charles F. Kazmucha, Leonard J.

Kessler, Jerome Kirkland, Edward A. Knotts, Glenn R. Koester, Ervin E. Kovich, Tom

Lansdown, Bobby R. Lard, Robert E. Lasley, Gerald C. Lay, Gene W. Legg, Allan F.





Ray, Johnny W.
Reck, William D.
Reppert, Thomas E.
Rice, Marcus L.
Rich, Charles R.

Rife, Robert E. Rife, William D. Rodgers, Charles H. Roe, Donald L. Rutledge, Robert A.

Saathoff, John E.
Sabaitis, Donald A.
Saccone, John
Sandefur, Larry J.
Sandlin, William K.

Sanford, Charles W., Jr. Scheuber, Frederick L. Schiltz, Donald J. Schoppenhurst, Wilford F. Schroeder, Darrell D.

Schuble, Geral L.
Setterholm, Bruce W.
Severson, John H.
Shay, William H.
Sherman, Clarence D.

Sitter, Norman Smith, Charles W. Smith, John D. Smoots, James A. Sotos, Trefon T.

Spencer, Walter Staton, Lynn R. Striegel, La Vern J. Strunk, Elmer Swiderek, Norman J.

Tanks, Lawrence
Tarragano, Haimico
Taylor, Gentry L.
Taylor, William D.
Thompson, Gerold L.





Thompson, Jerry F.
Todd, Thomas H.
Tolbert, Reuben E., Jr.
Toney, Ronald L.
Townsend, David G.

Travic, Dave, Jr.
Turner, Nathaniel
Vander Branden, Marvin J.
Vaughn, Charles H.
Vaught, Cordell, Jr.

Vogel, Gordon A. Vogel, Roy H. Waters, Robert V. Webb, Lyle J. Weis, Robert P.

Wertz, Herbert L.
Wilcox, Charles S.
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Wingerter, Edward L.
Wirts, Neil W.

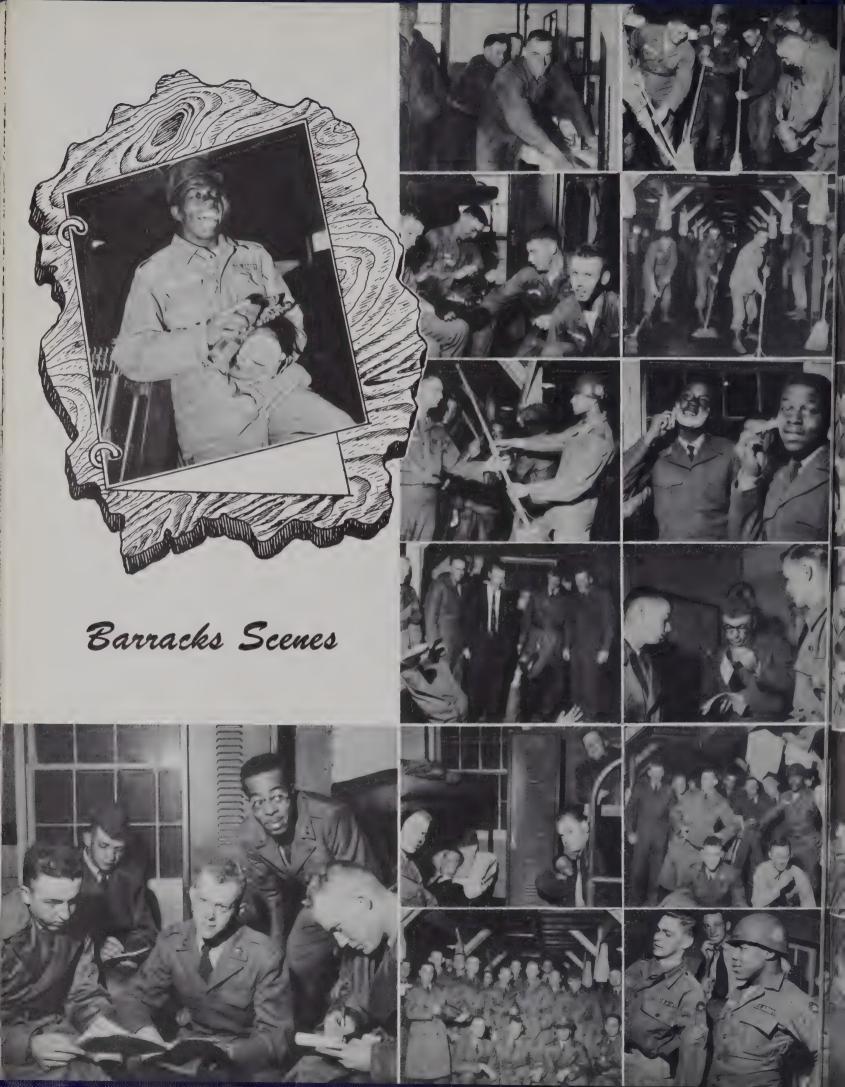
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Wright, Richard G.
Young, Arvis O.
Zeigler, Thornton W., Jr.
Zwissler, Robert F.



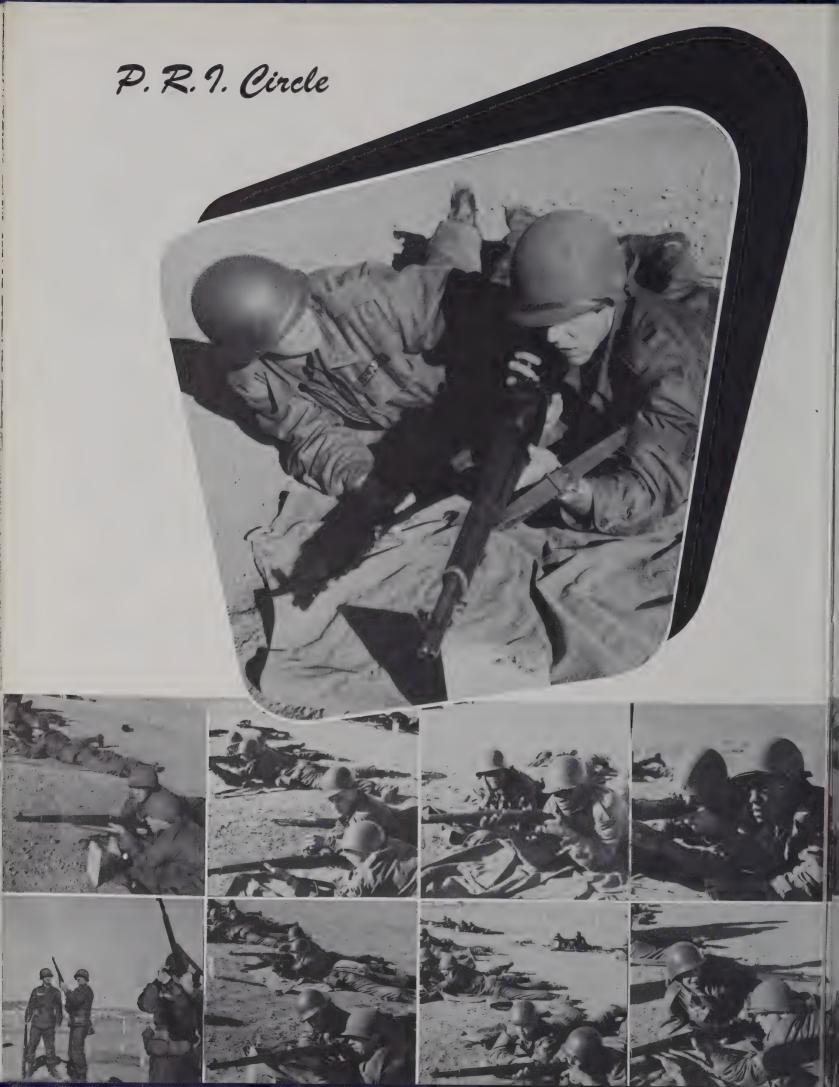




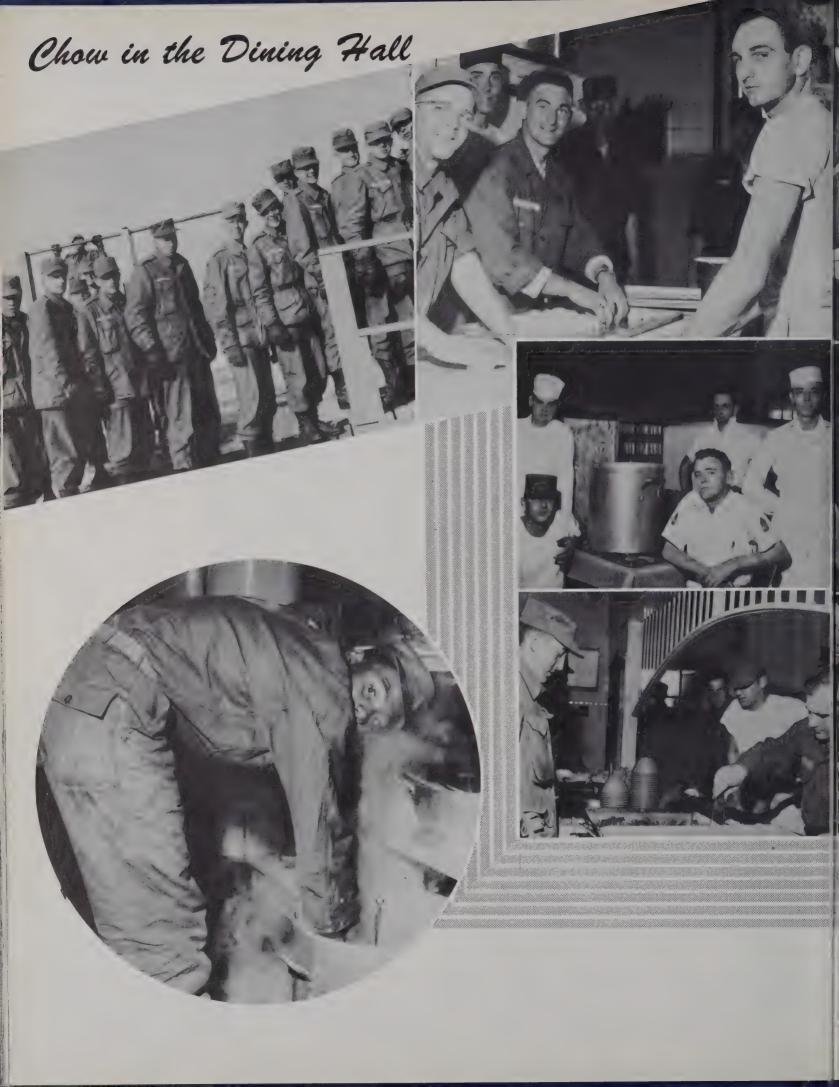
















Captain
EDGAR P. CAPELON
Battery Commander

Battery B 34th Gield Artillery Battalion



Ist Lieutenant
JAMES S. COLEMAN, JR.
Executive Officer



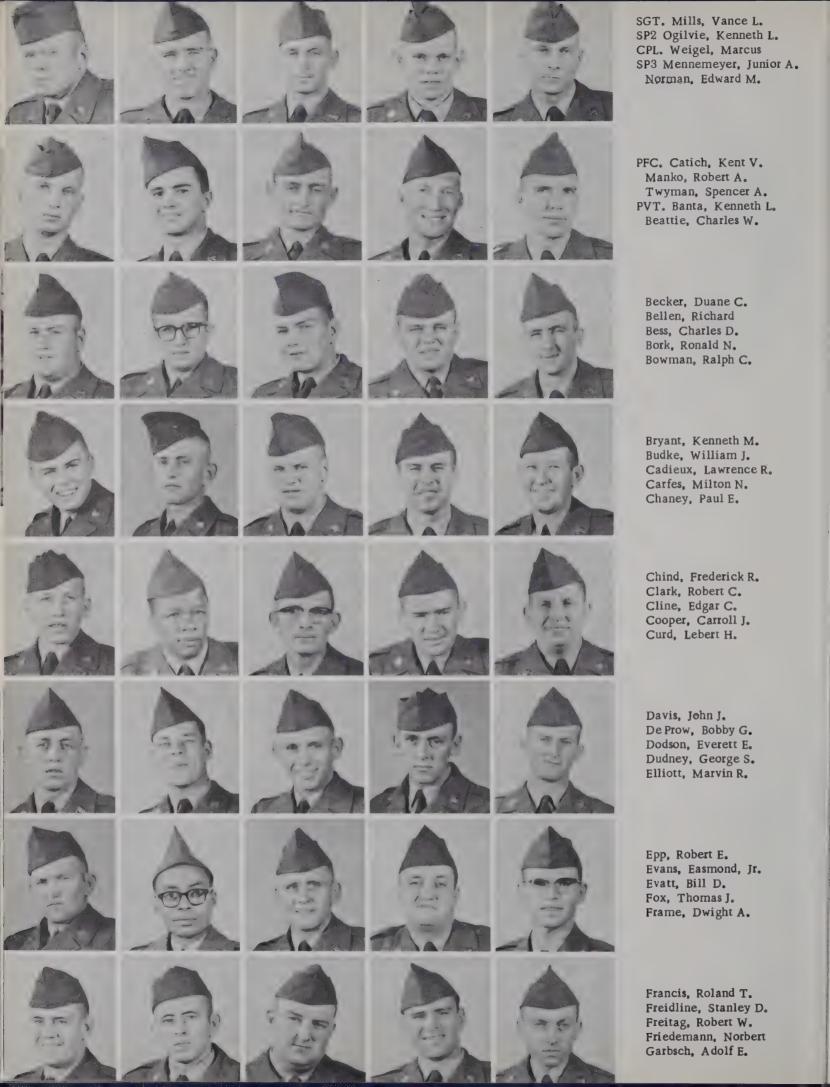
1st Lieutenant EVAN R. EVANS



2d Lieutenant ROBERT J. HYDE Training Officer



M/Sgt. THOMAS HAUGHNEY 1st Sergeant



Geldean, Donald M. Glowicki, Walter J. Graves, Lewis L. Gumienny, Jerry S. Haglund, Donald W.

Hahler, Melvin H. Hall, John R. Haller, Edwin J. Hanton, Richard Harper, Donald G.

Harris, Kenton D. Hawkins, Dennis H. Hayes, Carl R. Helgren, Eugene R. Hernandez, Rudolph

Hoffman, Fredrick J. Hogan, Charlie Hogue, Harold G. Holznagle, Henry R. Howard, James R.

Jackson, James
Jacquin, Gerald A.
Jarnagin, Garlon L.
Jelsch, John T., Jr.
Kazarian, Michael

Keef, Carl A.
Keever, Darrel W.
Kelley, Floyd C.
Kelsall, Andrew M.
Kline, Robert W.

Knott, Wayne E. Kohl, Jerry L. Konen, Eugene M. Kortas, Gerald R. Kraft, Clarence T.

Krebs, John Krydynski, Daniel F. Laden, Robert P. Ladewig, Fred H. Lamkin, Gerald R.





Reed, Rufus
Renner, Raymond P.
Rentmeister, Bennett J.
Richards, Waley H.
Robertson, David A.

Robinson, Ralph Rogers, Earl L. Rose, William C. Rousell, Otis B. Rovin, Robert I.

Rubach, Harlo D.
Sasin, John A.
Schupbach, Roy E.
Schwartz, Kenneth J.
Schwartz, Wilbur E.

Shinn, Rodger J.
Skowlund, Ronald W.
Slaughter, Charlie B.
Speck, Harry J.
Stanton, Darrell W.

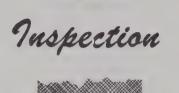
Steiner, Stanley J.
Stella, Gary F.
Strelow, Lavern D.
Stuckenschmidt, Leroy A.
Summers, Eldridge M.

Taylor, Larry K.
Toney, Kenneth C.
Trescone, Mario
Valentine, Don R.
Vozzella, Ernest J.

Walker, Willie E. Wallace, James J. Wallgren, Roger L. Walsh, Hilary J. Warford, James L.

Weinrich, Richard K. Williams, James E. Wise, Wayne D. Wittstock, Ronald P. Livingston, James M.



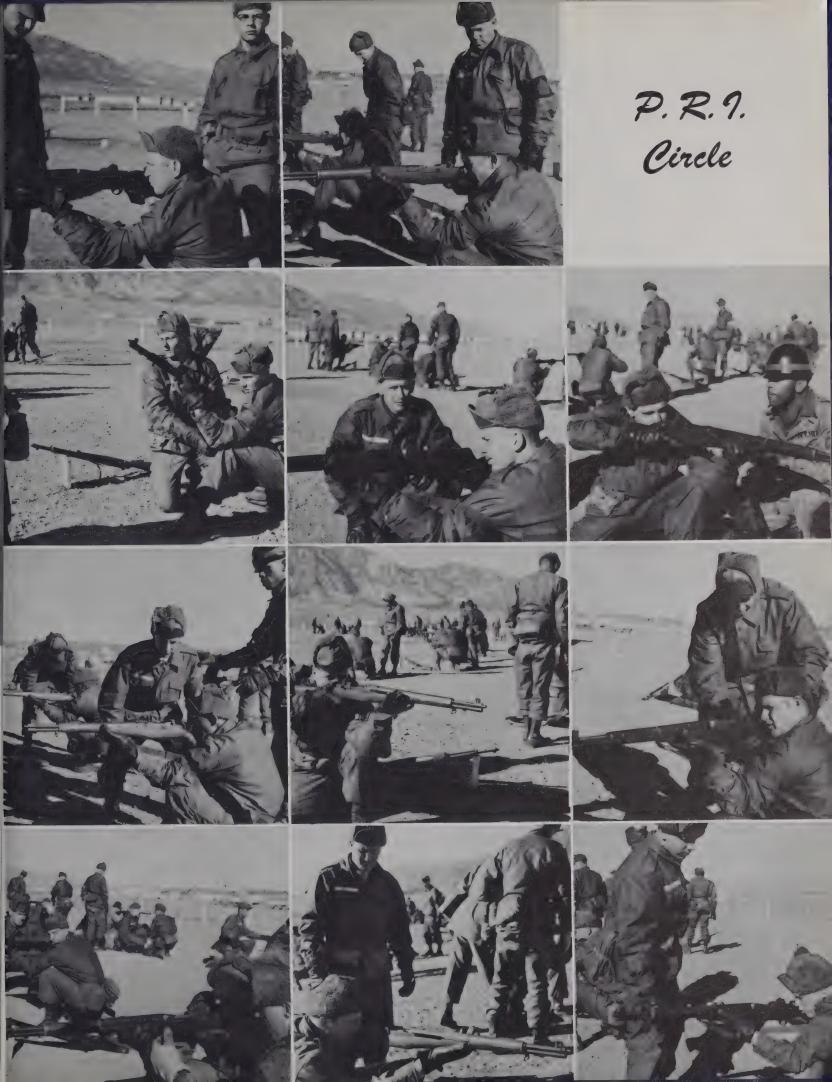


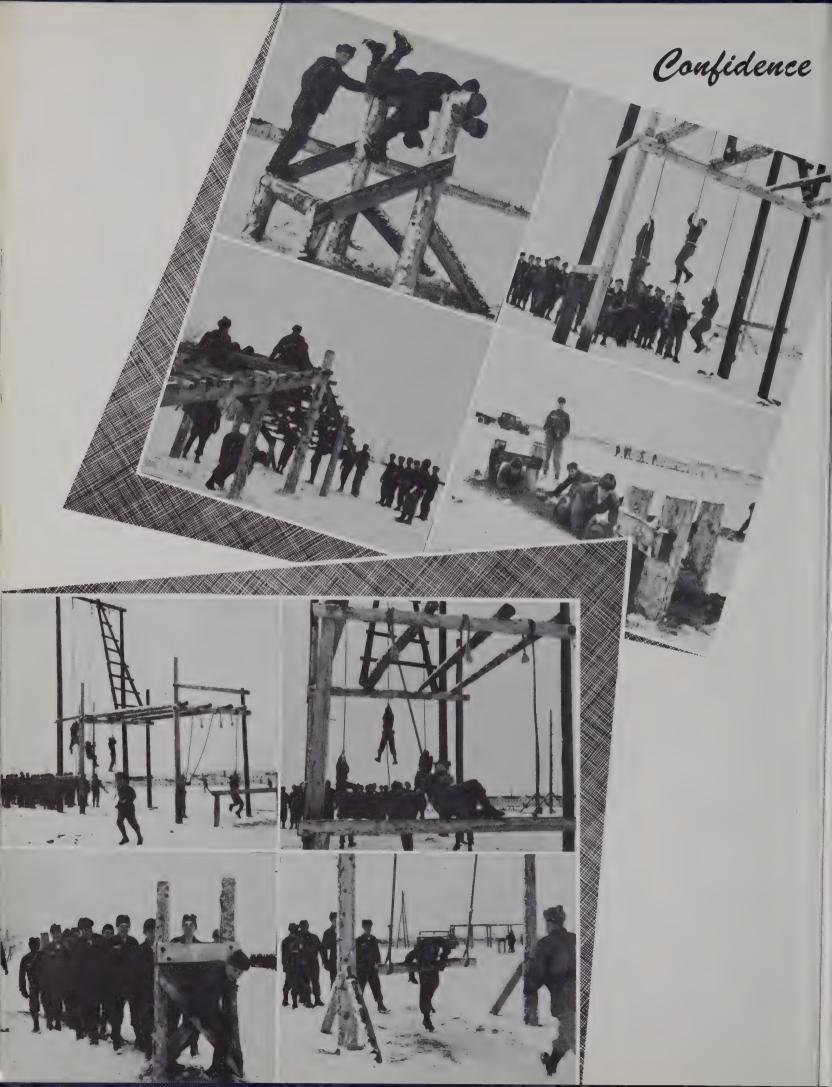


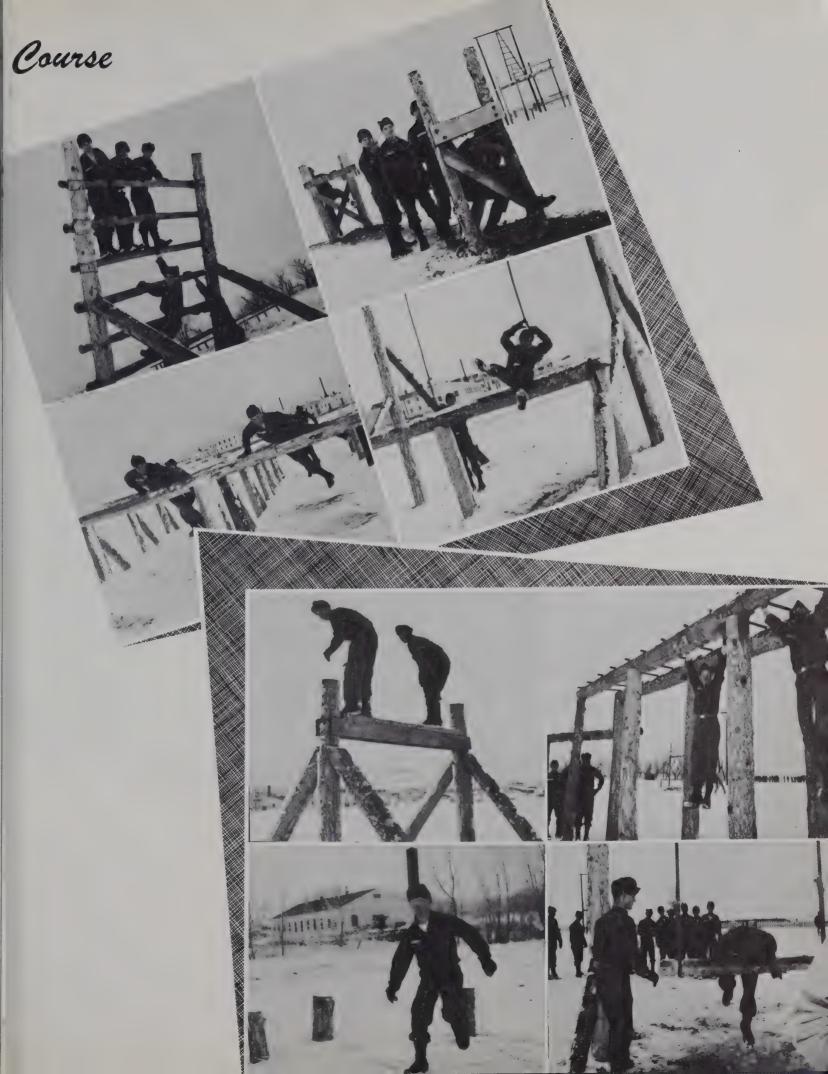
















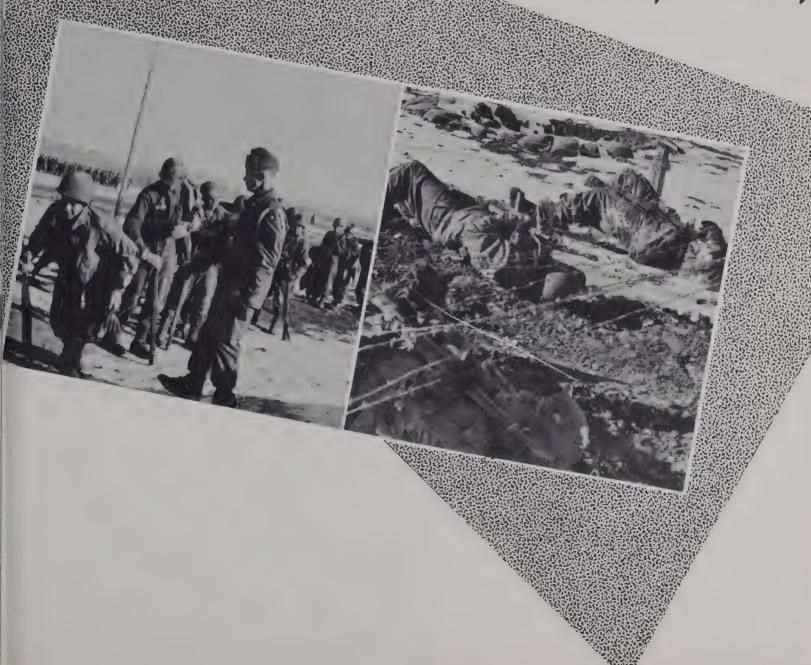
Field Tactics







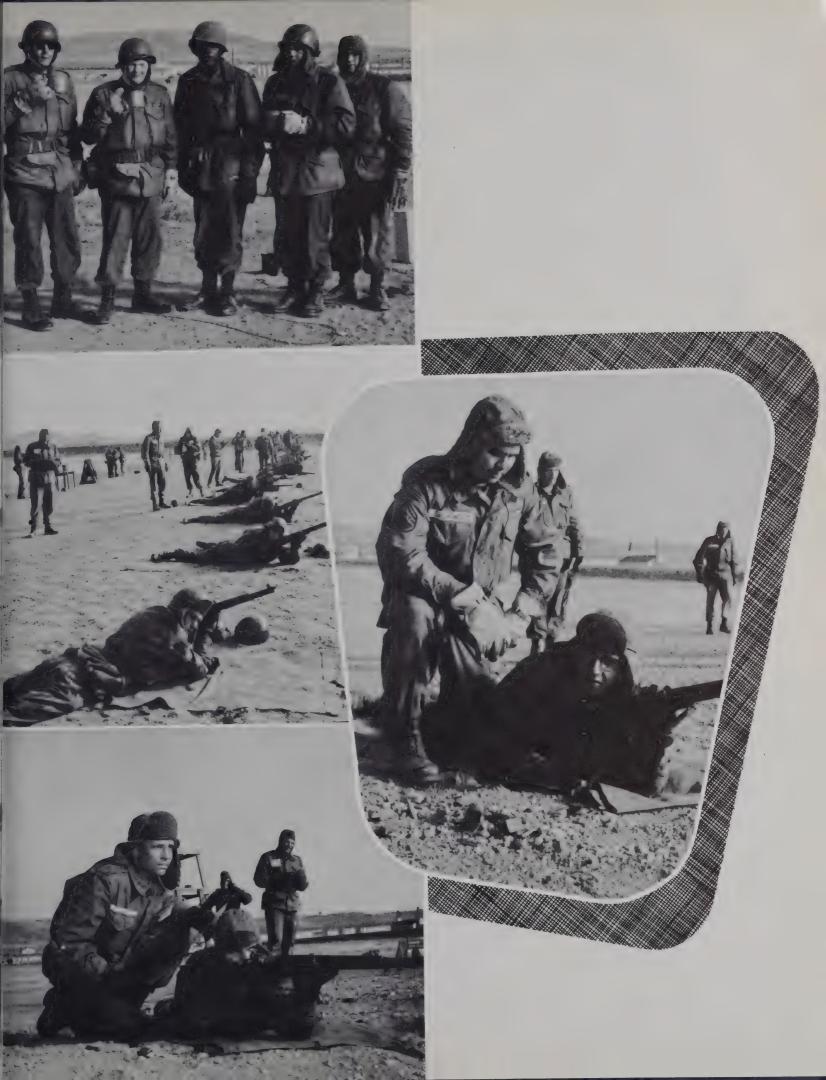
Individual Day Training



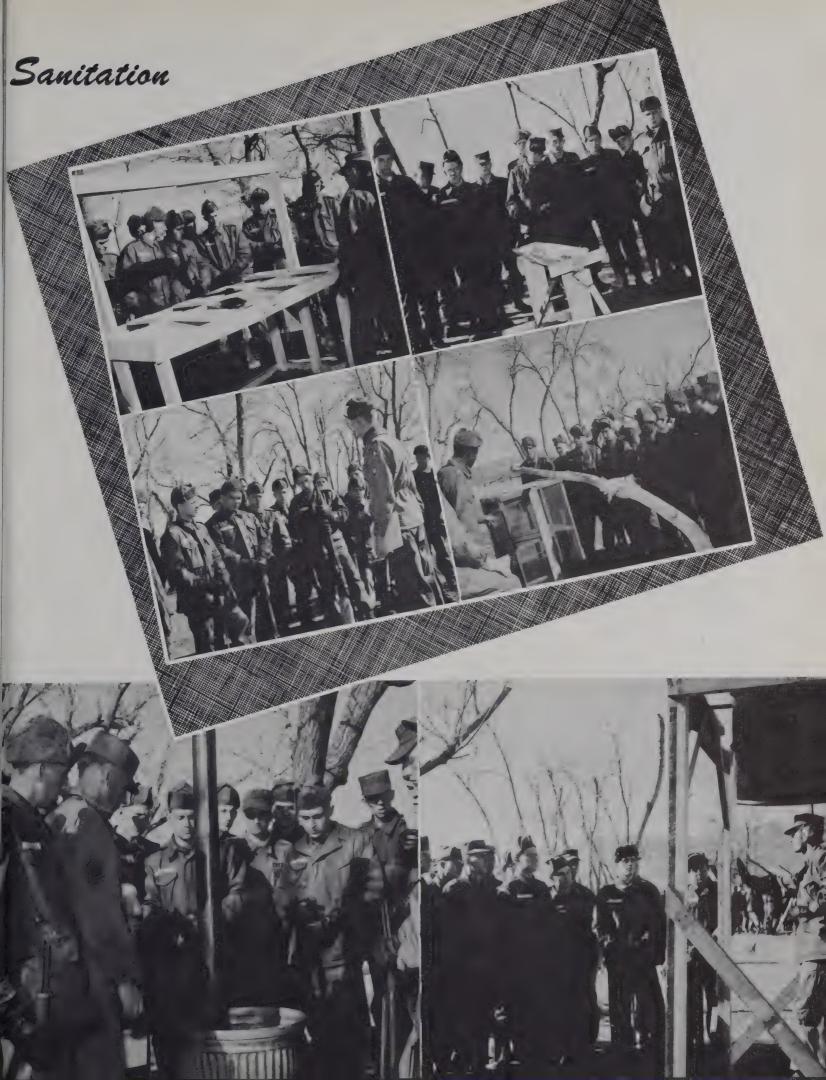
Rifle Range







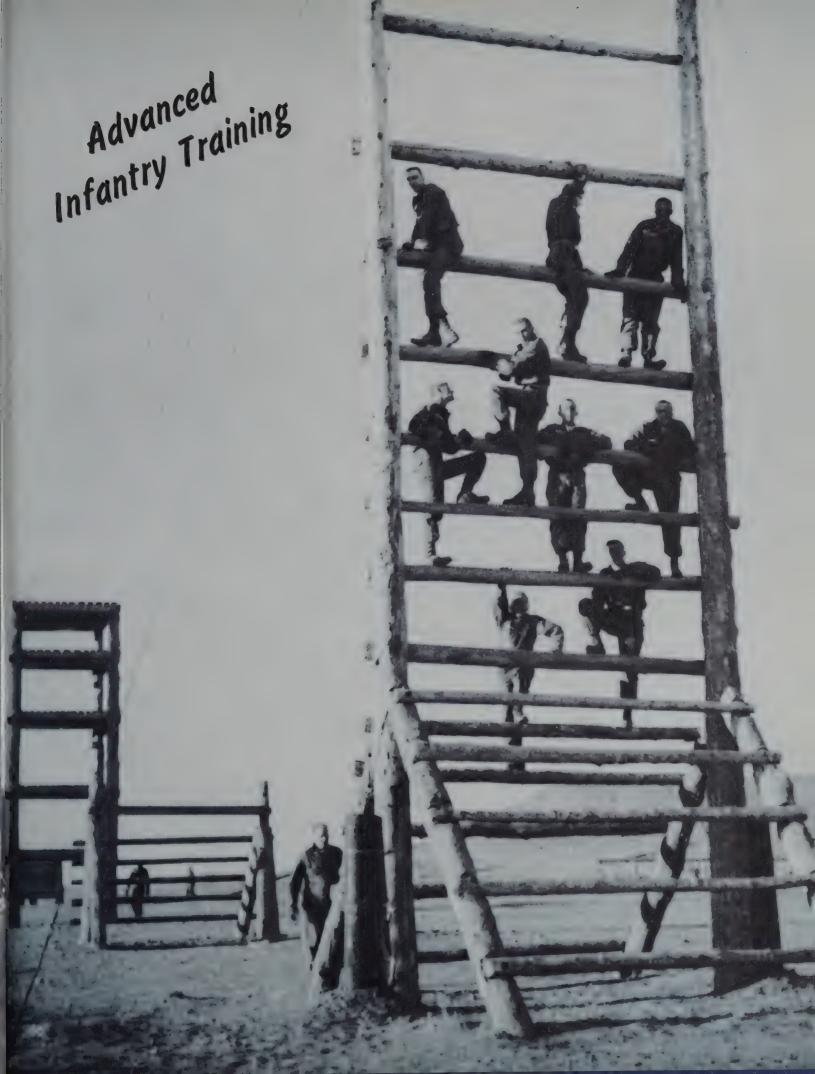






Bivouac Area







After completing his first eight weeks of basic training at Fort Carson each trainee is assigned to a new unit where he becomes a specialists in one of two fields—a Light of Heavy Infantry Weapons Company.

The training stresses the use of Weapons, Tactics, and problems connected to each type of fighting unit. When this training is complete the soldier is ready to take his place with any one of many Tactical Units the world over.



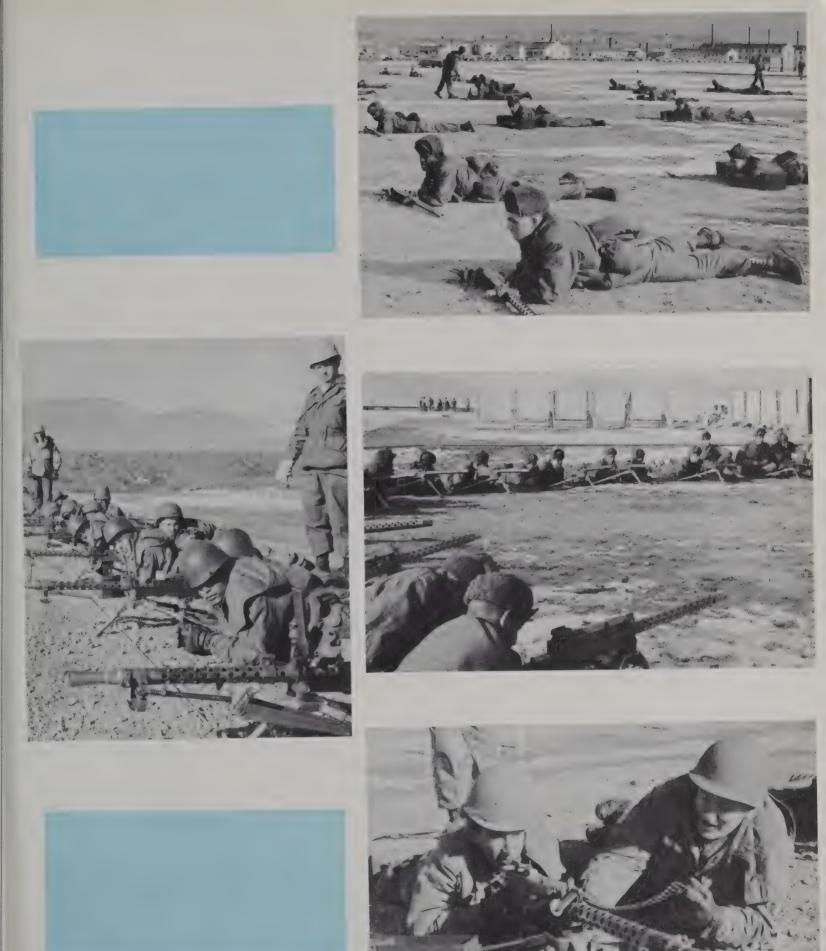
Platoon Defense





30 Cal. Light Machine Gun











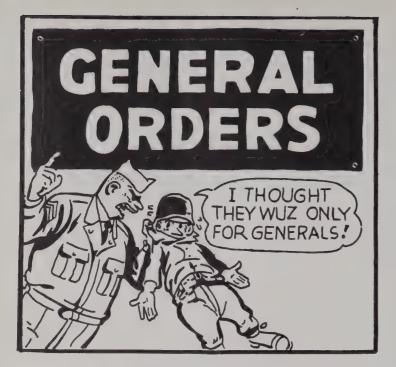




Obstacle Course



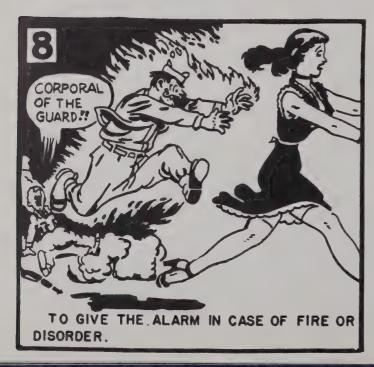
Service Record















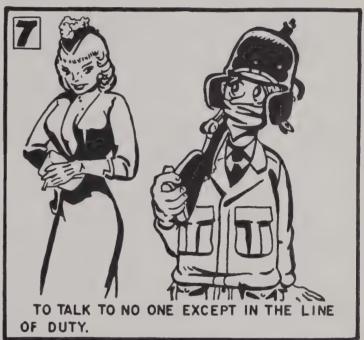
TO WALK MY POST IN A MILITARY MANNER KEEPING ALWAYS ON THE ALERT AND OBSERVING EVERYTHING THAT TAKES PLACE WITHIN SIGHT OR HEARING.

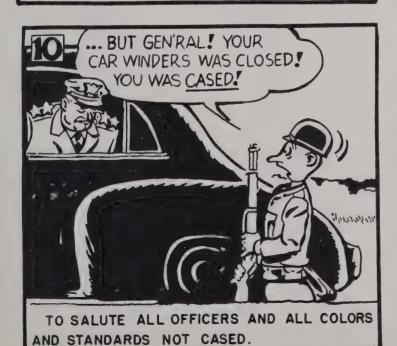


TO REPORT ALL VIOLATIONS OF ORDERS I AM INSTRUCTED TO ENFORCE.



TO RECEIVE, OBEY, AND PASS ON TO THE SENTINEL WHO RELIEVES ME, ALL ORDERS FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER, OFFICER OF THE DAY, AND OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE GUARD ONLY.



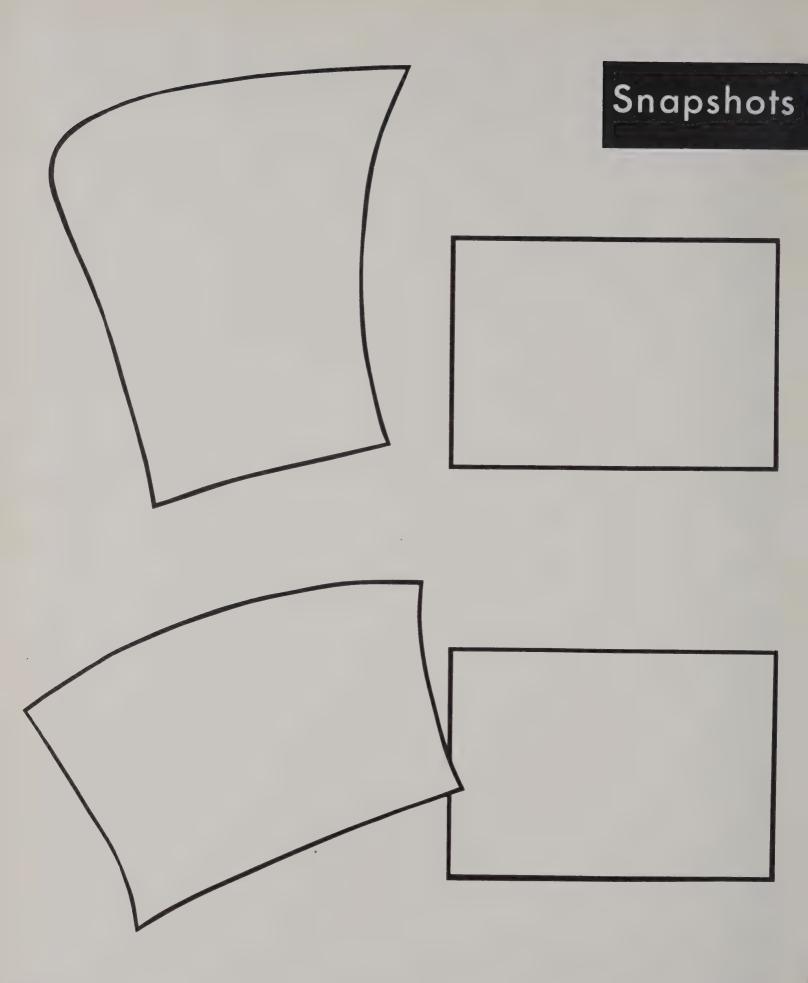




POST, AND TO ALLOW NO ONE TO PASS WITH-

OUT PROPERTY AUTHORITY.





memories of Basic Training

